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No. 2406.

MARCH 6, 1926.

Vol. CIV.

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The British Preparation of the
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"These products are the best I have so far used, and the results are more certain and better than I have ever had."

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We have much pleasure in bringing to your notice a popular size of the well-known BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE to be retailed at 1/6 P.A.T.A., which we have recently introduced in response to numerous requests from our customers.

We are now offering as a small trial order for stocking and counter-show purposes, 2 small and 1 large BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE, mounted in an effective showcard as per attached illustration, at a cost of 2/6 net, post free.

The prices of BISHOP'S NATURAL FRUIT SALINE are as follows:—

Small size, 1/6 P.A.T.A.	12/9 per doz. subject.
Large ,, 2/3 ,,	19/- ,, ,,

On orders of 6 dozen assorted we give 6 bottles as a bonus in consideration of a window or counter display, and, in addition, the above-mentioned complete showcard FREE, carriage paid and in free case.

On £3 orders	-	5% Discount is allowed.
On £5 ,,	-	10% ,, ,,

Orders can be made up with any other of our lines not marked net.

Trusting to receive the favour of your orders for the above,

We are, dear sirs,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED BISHOP, LIMITED.



The Art of "Making Known"



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YOU need something to help you through the "Danger Months" of Early Spring, for your vitality is low because of sunshine missed.

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which is rich in sun-created vitamins—unseen, but all powerful to revive the flagging powers, to build up healthy tissue and to create the good red blood which is proof against all germs.

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Please send me a 12 dose coupon. I enclose for it stamps to pay for postage and packing.

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SEAL ENVELOPE—SAMPLE

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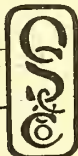
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"	pints ...	"	16/-
"	quarts ...	"	30/-

1 gallon (free tin)... Per gallon 12/-

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With orders for 1 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -pints or equivalent
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Addis, R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..	9	Butler & Crispe (Olive Oil)	4	Edge, W., & Sons, Ltd. (Drummer	
Addressograph, Ltd.	36	Butler, E. H., & Son (Sulphur	viii	Dyes Prize Scheme)	43
Aladdin Industries, Ltd. (Aladdin		Tablets)		Edwards, Wm., & Sons (Aerofume,	
Four-Colour Pencil)	37			&c.)	22-xvii
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd.	ix	Cadbury Bros. (Cocoa)	Cover	Essenflour Products, Ltd. (Sandalwood	
Ansay, R., Ltd. (Isopropyl Alcohol,		Camwal, Ltd. (Mineral & Aerated	12	Oil)	18
&c.)	v	Waters)		Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.	
Armstrong Cerk Co., Ltd. (Corks) ..	42	Cartwright, W. B., Ltd. (Elfrida	29	(Menthol)	xii
Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.		Cream)			
Col. Supp.		Castle Huskisson, Ltd. (Tablets and	viii	Ferber, R., Ltd. (Lemon Juice Toilet	
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd. (Whole-	15	Pills)		Preps.)	20
sale Druggists)		Calaline Co. (Veterinary Medicines)	46	Field, C. W., Ltd. (Saponine Powder,	
		Cellophane Co. (Wrapping Material)	36	&c.)	ii
Battin, H., & Co., Ltd. (Chamomiles,	ii	Cephos, Ltd. (Headache Remedy) ..	x	Fink, F., & Co. (Gums)	50
&c.)		Christy, T., & Co. (Py-shan Points	50	Fougera, E., & Co., Ltd. (American	
Battle, Hayward & Bower (Veterinary	xviii	Tea)		Drugs)	vii
Medicines, &c.)		Clark, Cicero S. (Cachets)	x	Fowle & Boden, Ltd. (Agency, &c.)	12
Bell, J., and Croyden, Ltd. (Codlives)	15	Coate & Co. (Axminster, Ltd.	32	Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.	x
Bengue, Dr., & Co.	xii	(Toothbrushes)			
Berdoo & Fish (Valuers, &c.)...Col. Supp.	iv	Connell, A., & Co. (Essences, &c.) ..	19	Galloway, P. H., Ltd. (Lung Syrup)	
Berk, F. W., & Co., Ltd. (Hyperol) ..	iv	Cook, Ed., & Co., Ltd. ("Asepso "	22	Gambles, J. C., & Co., Ltd. (Toilet	
Betts & Co., Ltd. (Collapsible Tubes)	xx	Soap)		Preps.)	xii
Bidwells, Ltd. (Tooth Brushes, &c.) ..	50	Cook, Geo. (Shopfittings)	44	Gardiner & Co. (The Scotch House),	
Birmingham Envelope Co., Ltd.		Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd. (Cachets)	50	Ld. (Overalls)	41
(Envelopes)	xx	Corigliano Liqueur	vii	Garfield Tea Co.	xii
Bishop, A., Ltd. (Fruit Saline)	2	Corry & Co., Ltd. (Tobacco Powder)	xviii	George, Ernest J. (Valuer, &c.) Col. Supp.	
Blythe, W., & Co., Ltd. (Chemicals) ..	vi	Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. (Spring		Glaxo (Food)	Leader Page
Bond, J. (London), Ltd. (Marking Ink)	36	Preparations)	Cover	Gower, J. (Books)	Col. Supp.
Brierley, J.	Col. Supp.	Croda, Ltd. (Lanoline)	xxii	Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works,	
Bristow, T. F., & Co., Ltd. (Shaving		Crookes Laboratories (Collosol		Ld. (Aspirin)	Cover
Soap)	23	Ferromalt)	xiv	Grout & Co., Ltd. (Crêpe Bandages)	38
British Diamalt Co. (Extract of		Cupal, Ltd. (Sulphur Tablets)	7		
Malt)	14	Curtis, H. E., & Son, Ltd. (Kaylene,	x	Hamlett, G., & Sons, Ltd. (Premido	
British Drug Houses, Ltd.		&c.)		Salt)	xvi
(Syrup of Figs)	52	De, S. N. (Drugs)	ii	Harker, C. R., Stag & Morgan, Ltd.	
British Xylonite Co., Ltd. (Halax		Dearborn (1925), Ltd. (Toilet Speciali-	21	(Peldo)	22
Brushes)	33	ties)		Harley, T. (Rat Poison)	xviii
Britton, Malcolm & Waymark, Ltd.		Debacq & Harrop (Toilet Preps.)	20	Heymans, Rene, Ltd. (Enemas, &c.)	22
(Clinical Thermometers, &c.)	38	Denver Chemical Manfg. Co. (Anti-		Higglene, Ltd. (Skin Ointment)	xv
Brooks & Warburton (American Drug		phlogistine)	xiv	Hill, T. (Bottle Cleaning Machinery)	46
Supply Co.), Ltd. (Cold Cream, &c.)	xvi	Deshell Laboratories, Ltd. (Petro-		Himrod Manfg. Co. (Asthma Cure) ..	xv
Burroughs, J., Ltd. (Wines) ..	Leader Page	lagar)	xi	Hobson, Trimble & Co., Ltd.	40
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.		Dodge & Olcott Co. (Essential Oils)	19	Holophane, Ltd. (Scientific Illumina-	
("Tabloid" Aspirin)	51	Dudley & Co. (Cash Tills)	xix	tion)	44
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. (Essential		Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (Tuberculin		Honeywill Bros., Ltd. (Alcohol)	50
Oils, &c.)	Cover	Ointment)	vi		

[Continued overleaf.]

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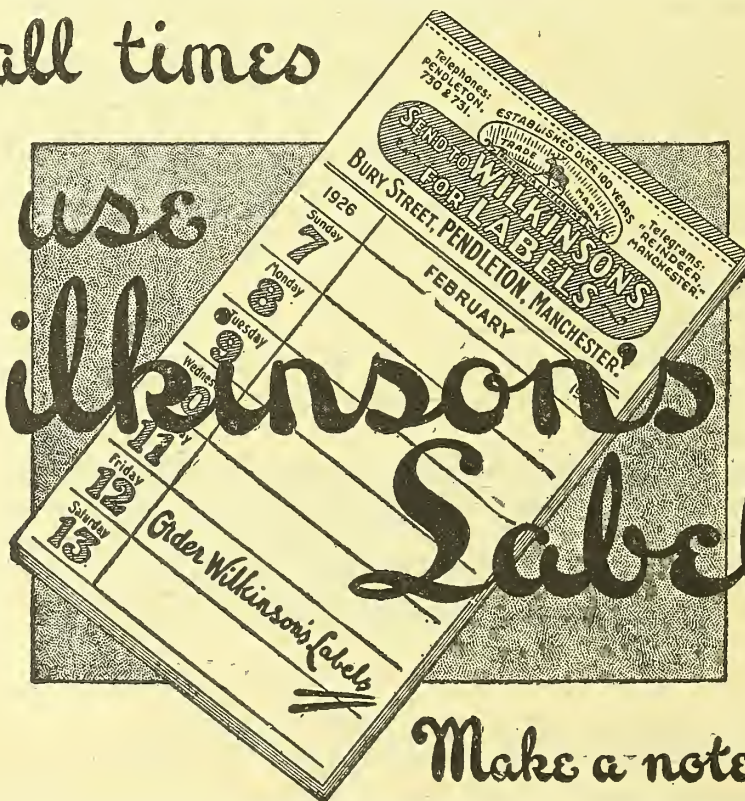
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INDEX—cont.

Howards & Sons, Ld. (Agotan, &c.) Cover-28	Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ld. (Robo- leine)	3	Speer, W. R., & Son (Toothbrushes) ..	32
Hunts, Ld. (Stone Bottles and Jars, &c.)	Orridge & Co. (Valuers, &c.) Col. Supp. P.A.T.A.	xvii	Spicer, E. H., & Co. (Acidophilus Therapy)	xiii
Jackel et Cie (of Paris), Ld. (Hair Cream)	Parkinson's (Sugar-coated Pills) ..	viii	Spurway et Cie, Ld. (Ess. Oils) ..	19
Johnson & Sons Mfg. Chts., Ld. (Chemicals)	Penney & Co. (Ace Combs) ..	34	Squire & Co., Birmingham, Ld. (Lobelline)	xv
Johnston & Adams (Slipperine) ..	Pillischer, J. (Clinical Thermometers) ..	39	Stecklyn, N., & Sons (Pomade Hongreise)	30
Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ld., Col. Supp.	Piver, L. T. (Toilet Preps.)	30	Stern, H. C. (Toilet Paper)	41
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ld. (Brushes)	Potter & Clarke, Ld. (Asthma Cure)	45	Sterns, Ld. (Oils, Petroleum, &c.) Leader Page	
Kerfoot, T., & Co., Ld. (Mineral Spring)	Powell's Thermometer Co. (Clinical Thermometers)	40	Stevenson & Howell, Ld. (Floral Oils, &c.)	1
King, J. C., Ld. (Window Papers) ..	Prichard & Constance (Whol.), Ld. (Anami Shampoos)	21	Surgical Hosiery Co., Ld.	40
Kirby, Douglas & Co., Ld. (Hot Water Waver)	Prudential Assurance Co., Ld. (Insur- ances)	xix	Sutcliffe & Silverlock, Ld. (Bottle Wrappers, &c.)	xxi
Lamb & Watt, Ld. (Wines)	Pure Russian Liquid Paraffin Co., Ld.	xxi	Tatcho-Tone Co.	50
LePersonne, L., & Co. (Bottles)	Reed, A. E., & Co. (Crude Drugs) ..	vi	Taylor, Edward, Ld. (Porous Plasters)	39
Levermore, A., & Co., Ld. (Precip- itated Chalk)	Richards, G. H., Ld. (XL ALL Specialities)	Leader Page	Taylor, Ernest, Ld. (Boxes) ..	46
Licenses and General Insurance Co., Ld.	Rippin, A. J., Ld. (Drugs) ..	ii	Taylor, F. H., & Sons, Ld. (Measures)	42
Lorimer-Marshall, Ld. (Glycerine, Honey & Lemon)	Roberts & Co. (Tonic)	xviii	Thermogene Co., Ld.	25
Lysol, Ld. (Lysol)	Roberts & Newton (Printing) ..	46	Thompson & Capper, Ld. (Cornol) ..	xvi
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co. (Opoldine) Cover	Robinson & Sons, Ld. (Boxes) ..	Leader Page	Tiffins' Dentabath, Ld.	30
Mack-Ivor, J., & Co., Col. Supp.	Rodgers, J., & Sons, Ld. (Safety Razor Blades)	35	Tipper, B. C., & Son, Ld. (Veterinary)	xix
Madden, J., (Varicosan Bandage) ..	Rose, J. L., Ld. (Pyrogallie Acid) ..	ii	Tolkien, C., & Co. (Malt Extract, &c.)	12
Marie Antoinette Co. (Morgan's Pomade)	Royle, J. W. Ld. (Mineral Waters) ..	16	Transcontinental Agencies, Ld. (Wines)	16
Matthews, S., & Co., Ld. (Curicones, &c.)	Rudduck & Co. (Shoofittings) Col. Supp.		United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ld. (Medical Bottles)	43
Matthews & Wilson, Ld. (Tablets) ..	Sacker's Hygienic Comb & Toilet Supply Co. ("Sannakleen" Comb)	35	Vanoré, Ld.	50
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ld.	Sangers (Reguas Ointments) ..	10	Viscose Development Co., Ld. (Bottle Cappings)	42
Meggeson & Co., Ld. ("Vistie" Powder)	Sasso, P. e Figli (Olive Oil)	49	Vultex Products, Ld. ("Vulpro" Goods)	26-27
Melin, C., & Co. (Flasks) ..	Scholl Manfg. Co., Ld.	38	Wagner, R. V. (Bottle Caps)	40
Millar, A., & Co., Ld. (Orange Wine)	Scott, A., Ld. (Brush Cases) ..	34	Westminster College of Pharmacy ..	xix
Munro, McLaren & Sutherland (Sundries)	Scruton, Oscar, & Co. (Nurse Har- vey's Mixture)	12	Whiffen & Sons, Ld. (Fine Chemi- cals, &c.)	iii
Natural Food Co., Ld. (Foods) ..	Scurr, C. A. (Optical Tuition) ..	xix	White, R. F., & Co., Ld. (Silversilk Soap)	20
Neave's Food, Ld. (Food)	Shadeine Co. (Hair Dyes) ..	50	Wilcox, Jozeau & Co. (Foreign Medi- cines, &c.)	Leader Page
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ld. (Lip Stick)	Shawyer & Co. (Developing, &c.) ..	44	Wilkinson, J. F. (Labels, &c.)	6
O'Cedar, Ld. (Polishes, &c.) ..	Sherley, A. F., & Co., Ld. (Dog Medicines)	xviii	Wyleys, Ld. (Neuracatin Pellets) Cover	
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. (Pharm. Preps.)	Skuse & Co., Ld. (Dental Cream) ..	31	X.L. Rubber Co.	40
Olley, C., & Sons, Ld. (Corks) ..	Slack, A. Bernard	40-Col. Supp.	Zeal, G. H., Ld. (Clinical Thermo- meters)	41
	Smith, T. & H., Ld. (Chemicals) ..	iv	Zeals Asthma Fluid & Atomizer Co., Ld.	38
	Solazzi (Liquorice)	viii		
	Solport Bros., Ld. (Sponge Bags, &c.)	39		
	Souplex, Ld. (Razor Blades) ..	32		
	Speedy D. & P. Service	44		

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CUPAL NEWS

No. 6.

MARCH 6, 1926.



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ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND

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It will most certainly appeal to you.

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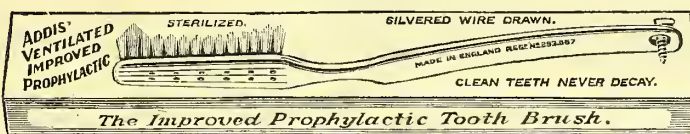
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PROFIT.

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Chemists
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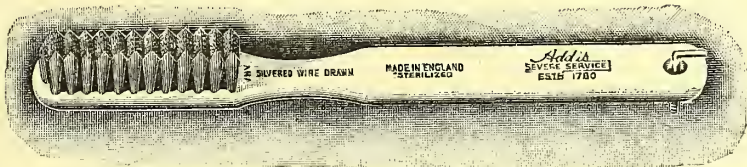
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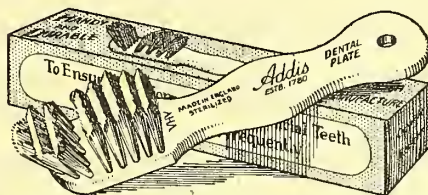
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ADDIS Tooth Brushes
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Workmanship, Bristle
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to all other makes, and
are **made to be used in**
Hot or Cold Water.

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PROFIT.



MADE BY THE OLDEST FIRM OF TOOTH BRUSH MAKERS IN THE
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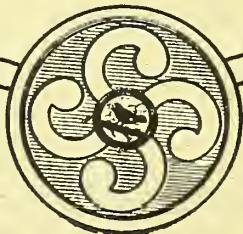
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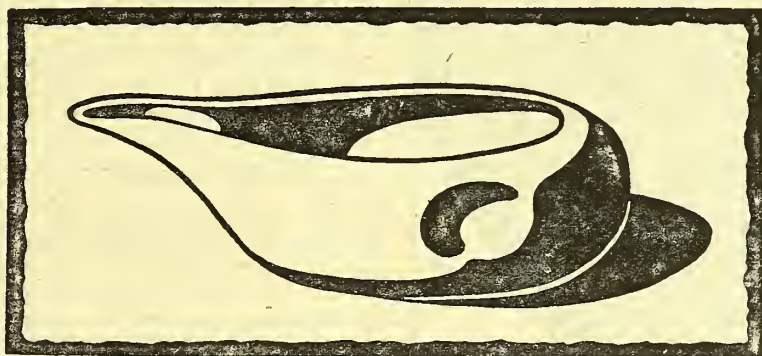


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Maw's Page



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(Regd.)

A Sick-Room Necessity of Improved Type

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The "Vel-fin" Feeding Cup remedies this fault. The handle has been discarded and both sides of the cup indented so that the invalid can feed himself with either hand, or be fed from either side.

The cup, made from fine white glazed earthenware, is light in weight and of hygienic appearance. Its wide, open spout permits of the easy administration of thicker liquid foods which do not run freely through a closed spout, and of thorough cleansing.

In addition to providing the pharmacist with a highly commendable Feeding Cup designed on scientific lines, the "Vel-fin" Feeding Cup is sold at a very moderate price and allows him a substantial profit on cost.

Price, per dozen - - 9/-

*The surest indication of the popularity of
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and use in hospitals and similar institutions.*

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and Barnet.**





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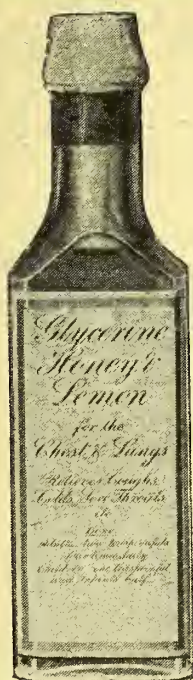
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The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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A Well-tried Remedy

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and LEMON**

FOR THE

CHEST AND LUNGS

A clear, bright preparation, pleasing to the
eye and the palate.

3-oz. bottles **60/-** per gross.

Carriage paid, free package.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, Ltd., 12 Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.3

CODLIVEX
Better than Cod Liver Oil

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR THE CHEMIST:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Manufacturing a good article, neatly packed and readily saleable. | 6 Directing all enquirers for samples to local chemists for further supplies. |
| 2 Giving the chemist a handsome profit (50%). | 7 Circularising and sampling medical men, mentioning local chemists as stockists. |
| 3 Sending the goods carriage paid. | 8 Protecting the chemist from unfair competition by placing Codlivex on the P.A.T.A. list and crediting local chemists with full trade discount on supplies to welfare centres, etc. |
| 4 Supplying free advertising matter (counter display stands and showcards). | |
| 5 Advertising largely to the medical profession and the public. | |

CODLIVEX THEREFORE MERITS YOUR SUPPORT.

Codlivex can be taken **all the year round** and offers an alternative to those who cannot take Cod Liver Oil.

We are showing at the forthcoming Chemists' Exhibition and hope to meet there our many friends who have contributed to the success of CODLIVEX.

JOHN BELL & CROYDEN LTD.

(Incorporating ARNOLD & SONS),

STANDARD WORKS, LAWRENCE ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N.15, & 50-52 WIGMORE STREET, W.1

PURE MALT EXTRACT

with *FINEST*

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

The Brand that does not separate nor crystallize.

Your own name and address on labels. In English jars, etc. Direct from the actual manufacturers.

THE BRITISH DIAMALT COMPANY
SAWBRIDGEWORTH - - HERTS.



"HEALTH DIET,"
for Invalids and
the Aged.



"MILFO,"
a Milk Food for
Babies from Birth.

100 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL SALES

For over 100 years NEAVE'S FOODS have numbered among the most consistently successful selling lines of the Chemist.

Unlike a number of similar products, NEAVE'S FOOD has always been a "Chemists' line," and thousands of Chemists throughout the country are stocking and selling it to-day as successfully as of old.

Many eminent doctors endorse it and mothers by the thousand recommend it.

NEAVE'S FOOD is extensively advertised on national lines in the principal Daily and Weekly newspapers, also in Ladies' Journals.

Fixed Prices—Fixed Profits showing a minimum of 25%.

If you are not stocking, get a supply from your Wholesaler.

Neave's Foods

A supply of Showcards and other advertising literature, including a number of children's toys for free distribution, sent gratis on application.

Manufactured solely by

NEAVE'S FOOD, LTD., Fordingbridge, via Salisbury.



NEAVE'S FOOD
for Infants.

AYRTON'S COUGH CANDY

with a new offer

WITH 28-lbs of this famous Herbal Cough Candy we will supply free of all charge :—

- 1.—Complete window display.
- 2.—A fine white glass domed-top show-jar.
- 3.—100 4-oz. Candy Bags, or 400 with 1 cwt.

These grease-proof parchment Candy Bags have been introduced so that the Chemist may have a supply of 4-oz. quantities weighed ready to hand over the counter during busy periods—a busy period commences immediately you put in Ayrtton's Window Display.

AYRTON'S CANDIES
SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

Retails at **6d.** per 4 ozs.

		per lb.	Free bags
Per lb.	.. ..	1/3	—
16 lbs.	.. ..	1/2½	—
28 lbs.	.. ..	1/2	100
56 lbs.	.. ..	1/1½	200
1 cwt.	.. ..	1/1	400

For prices in Irish Free State add 3d. per lb.

Display jar free with first
28 lbs.

**THE TALK OF
EVERY TOWN**

COMPANION CANDIES

LIME FRUIT CANDY
MINT CANDY
CREAM CANDY

*Prices same as for Cough
Candy, and quantities
may be assorted.*

These Candies (excepting Cough
Candy) are also supplied in
Beautifully Decorated Hinge-
lid Tins to retail at 1/3 per tin.

1 doz. tins .. for 10/6
6 doz. „ .. at 10/3
12 doz. „ .. at 10/-

THE BOOMING OF BIRMO

THOSE WISHING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE NEW BONUS OFFER IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE FAMOUS SWISS APERIENT WHICH IS NOW BEING LARGELY ADVERTISED AMONGST THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SHOULD APPLY DIRECT TO THE SOLE AGENTS—

Its particular importance for pharmacological effects is the concentration of its salts, as may be seen by the following analysis:—

Sulphate of magnesia	..	19.546 grammes.
Sulphate of sodium	..	12.462 "
Sulphate of calcium	..	1.071 "
Sulphate of potassium	..	0.438 "
Chloride of magnesium	..	0.809 "
Bicarbonate of calcium	..	0.406 "

According to researches made by Prof. Dutoit, of Lausanne, the osmotical pressure of the Birmenstorf waters, as well as their freezing point (in contradistinction to all other mineral waters) are very similar in their composition to human blood, viz.:—

	Osmotical pressure.	Freezing point.
Human blood	.. 6.74 atmospheres	0.56° Centigrade
BIRMO	.. 9.35 "	0.77° "

The mineral water most similar to that of Birmenstorf has an osmotical pressure of 12.28 atmospheres (almost double that of the blood), and its freezing point is at 1.021° C.

Sole Agents:

JOHN W. ROYLE, Ltd.

19, OXFORD STREET, W.1.

Museum 1474.

IF YOU WANT GOOD VALUE IN FOREIGN AND BRITISH WINES

"Crown" Brand

Liebig's Meat and Malt Wine, "Win-Ferro" — Tonic Blood Wine, Lime Juice Cordial and Lemon Squash

Write to:—

LAMB & WATT, Ltd.

48 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL

for Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Highest Awards at all International Exhibitions where shown.

DR. HALE'S
VIN-SANGUIS
WINE FOR THE BLOOD

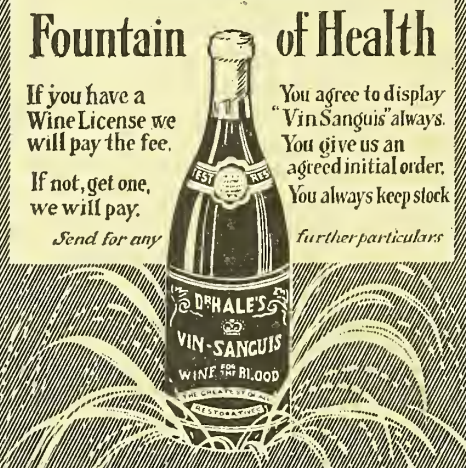
Fountain of Health

If you have a Wine License we will pay the fee.

You agree to display "Vin Sanguis" always. You give us an agreed initial order. You always keep stock.

If not, get one, we will pay.

Send for any further particulars



PROPRIETORS OF
DR. HALE'S VIN-SANGUIS
Transcontinental Agencies Ltd
14, Southampton St., London, W.C.2

MADE WITH OLD DOURO PORT



THE 1926 DISPLAY

for

The Chemists' Own Effervescent

UNUSUAL in style and treatment the 1926 Showstand for "Mineral Spring" will certainly attract those passing your window. Measuring $22" \times 33\frac{1}{2}"$ it is carried out in white and gold on black, with central figures recessed and artistically coloured. The stand can be set up in a few moments, whilst the whole display, using cartons, outers and auxiliary cards, involves the minimum of time and trouble.

MAKE YOUR APPLICATION NOW!

The first delivery is now to hand and early application is advisable as the supply is limited. The showstand is free with orders for 4 dozen and upwards of "Mineral Spring."

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797

B/264

Copyright



*Mysore Government Seal
is your guarantee that
the Oil is the finest in
the World*

EAST INDIAN SANDALWOOD OIL

Sole European Distributors;

ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.

"Perfume House" 6, 7 & 8 BEAUCHAMP STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Telephone: HOLBORN 2499, 6214, 6215 (3 lines).

Telegrams: "EKDUM, LONDON."

The QUALITY NOTE EVERY TIME



A line that will appeal to your Best Class Customer.

PRICE 4/- per doz. in Flat Nickel Case.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS LTD.
27/28 CHARTERHOUSE SQ., LONDON, E.C.1.

Branches at Cardiff and Liverpool.



THE ORIGINAL
:: AND ::
STILL THE BEST

JACKEL'S
CREAM
FOR THE HAIR

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1/9 PER BOTTLE 2/6

Jackel's Cream has now been over 40 years on the market and enjoys a steady reliable sale. Once a customer buys Jackel's, imitations have no appeal because Jackel's is still the best.

HOW ARE YOUR STOCKS AT PRESENT?

12/- and 18/- per dozen.
Retailing at 1/9 & 2/6 per bot.

SHOWCARDS AND PARTICULARS FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JACKEL et CIE (of Paris) Ld.
GLASGOW.

ESSENCES

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

Sole Agents for Gt. Britain and Colonies

FOR

FRIES & BRO. NEW YORK

The World-Renowned Makers of
FIRST QUALITY ESSENCES.

Stocks in London. **PEACH**
APRICOT
HONEY
MAPLE
&c. *Ask for Quotations & Samples.*

A. CONNELL & CO., Melba House,
WENLOCK ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1
Phone: Clerkenwell 7266. Tele.: "Nitrozone, Ald. London."

THE STANDARD

D & O

OF QUALITY

BRAND

AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

**GENUINE AMERICAN
PEPPERMINT OIL**

Natural: finest single distilled. Prismentha: re-distilled.
Supermentha: rectified.

OILS OF NUTMEG, COPAIBA, SASSAFRAS,
CEDARWOOD, SPEARMINT, WORMSEED.
BALSAHS: PERU, COPAIBA, TOLU.

Dodge & Olcott Co.
20 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.

'Phone: Royal 3102/3. Wires: "Egdarf, Fen, London."

Head Office: 87 Fulton St., New York.

TRADE



MARK

We are actual distillers
of

ESSENTIAL OILS

and shall be pleased to quote
for your requirements.

BERGAMOT **PETIT GRAIN**
GERANIUM **PORTUGAL**
LAVENDER **ROSE, OTTO**
NEROLI **ROSEMARY**
PEPPERMINT **THYME**
VERBENA

ALSO

Bay, Cajuput,
Cinnamon Bark, Citronella,
Cloves, Eucalyptus, Juniper,
Lemongrass, Lemon, Lime,
Patchouli, Pennyroyal, Pine,
Santal, Sassafras,
Ylang Ylang, etc., etc.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street,
LONDON :: :: E.C.2.

CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA,
PARIS.

LEIPSIC **NEW YORK**
KINGSTON **(ONTARIO)**

Telegrams - "NEROLI, LONDON."
Telephone - BISHOPSGATE 1372.

On P.A.T.A.

SALOMON'S

GENUINE

LEMON JUICE CREAM

"The New Skin Tonic."

10/6 per doz. pots.

Minimum RETAIL PRICE .. 1/6

LEMON JUICE SOAP

No. 548.

24/- doz. boxes of 3 tablets.

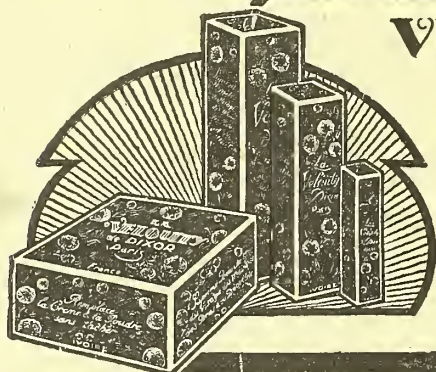
Minimum RETAIL PRICE 1/- per tablet. .

2/9 per box of 3 tablets.

Special Quotations for quantities on application.

SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES for
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:**ROBERT FERBER, LTD.****Carlton Works, Asylum Road, Peckham, London, S.E.15**

Telephone: New Cross 768.

*Sole Agents for Scotland:***Messrs. MADDOX, ALEXANDER & CO., LTD.,** Waterloo Buildings, 53 Waterloo Street, GLASGOW.*Sole Agents for Irish Free State:***Messrs. MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,** 16, Westmoreland Street, DUBLIN.*A limited quantity of Electric Sign Advertisements for Window Display on loan
for Buyers of 6 dozen boxes or more.*

VELOURY de DIXOR PARIS ..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for

DAINTY PRESENTATION*Samples free upon receipt of tradecard or billhead*

Prices:—Full size pot	21/- doz.	Retail	2/9
Super Tube	22/- "	"	3/-
Large "	14/- "	"	2/-
Handbag "	3/- "	"	6d.

Made in three shades: WHITE, IVORY and NATURAL

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:
DEBACQ & HARROP, 68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, LONDON, W.1**Something New!**

SILVERSILK (Regd.)

THE SOAP for Washing Silk Stockings.

96/-

per gross

1/- per tablet

It Preserves the Colour and Maintains the Lustre.

Packed in artistic waterproof outers and 1 dozen boxes.

BONUS of 1 dozen with first order for a gross. Sells at 1/-.

R. F. WHITE & CO. Ltd., Victoria Station House, S.W.1

Please
get your
supplies of
AMAMI
SHAMPOOS

from

P.A.T.A.
WHOLESALE

They allow just
the same bonus

10%

on Six Dozen
6d Shampoos

Make a window or
counter show—the
rapidity of sale will
astonish you

AMAMI

11 Broad Street
London, W.C.

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDUM JELLY	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES	36/-	4/-
For obesity.	58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALE, & DEARBORN (Australia), Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
 SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
 A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle Pavon 2700, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

Peldo
(Patent applied for)

**THE
INVISIBLE
GLOVE**

IF YOU SHOW 'PELDO' YOU WILL SELL IT!

'PELDO' IS ORIGINAL.

It is not a Substitution for Anything.

Obtainable from all the Patent Houses @ **13/6** per dozen.

WINDOW DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

Devon Wharf and Bell Wharf,

EMMOTT STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.1.

COOK'S



Established over
a Century.

By Appointment.

"ASEPSO" 3% Binioidide
REGD. of MERCURY

The Genuine Antiseptic TOILET SOAP

Invaluable to the Medical and Nursing Professions.

FOR ECZEMA, RINGWORM, PRICKLY
HEAT, and MOST SKIN TROUBLES.

Sample tablet sent gratis on application.

EDWARD COOK & CO. LTD. The Soap Specialists,
LONDON, E.3.

Also makers of "Asepsa" Shaving Soap.
Obtainable through all Chemists.



PASTA

**THE BEST FOR
BATH AND TOILET USE.**

Effectively and Extensively Advertised.
PASTA MACK is made in perfumed Tablets, Sparkling
and Effervescent when placed in the water. Beautifies
the complexion, softens the water, and yields a
delicious perfume to the skin.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, in 2/- and 3/6 boxes. 3/6 size,
28/- per dozen boxes (each containing 8 large tablets). 2/- size,
16/- dozen boxes (each containing 8 small tablets). Wholesale.
WM. EDWARDS & SONS, 14-18 Nile St., City Rd. London, N.1
Makers: H. MACK SUCCRS., Urm o/D.

A
DELIGHTFUL
NECESSITY.

MACK

**ANYTHING IN THE SUNDRIES LINE
RENE HEYMANS LTD.**

including ENEMAS, WHIRLING SPRAYS, SOOTHER FITTINGS, DOUCHE
FITTINGS, POWDER and VANITY PUFFS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POWDER PUFF
:: :: :: MANUFACTURING ACCESSORIES, Etc., Etc. :: :: ::

Our Paris House is always on the look-out for Novelties suitable for
manufacturing purposes, and we shall be glad to obtain articles for clients.

9, 10 DOMINGO STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

Quick Sales and Big Profits

Bristow's
MEDICATED ICHTHYOL

6^d & 1/- Per Tablet

Chemists Quality

This is what I use.

Bristow's Medicated Ichthyol
SHAVING SOAP 1/- PER STICK

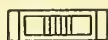
THERE is a big demand for Bristow's Medicated Ichthyol Skin Soap and Shaving Sticks. They are Chemist's lines, sell readily, and bring regular repeat orders.

This Showcard and Window-Cut out will tell your customers you stock them. That's all the sales assistance they need.

T. F. BRISTOW & CO., LTD.
COLINDALE, HENDON, N.W.9

Marshall's
LYSOL
DISINFECTANT

THE ORIGINAL PRODUCT



MANUFACTURED
EXCLUSIVELY
AT OUR
RAYNES PARK
FACTORY,
LONDON, S.W.20

A postcard from you will bring our best terms.

LYSOL LTD., Raynes Park, London, S.W.

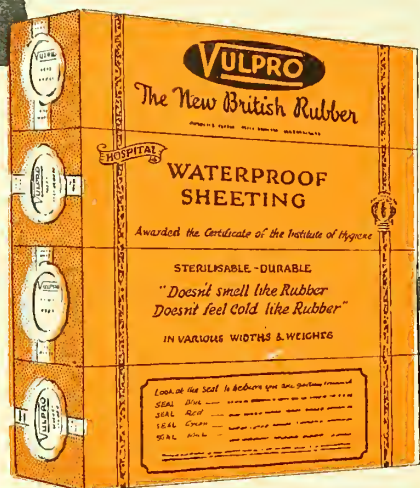
THERMOGENE SUMMER ADVERTISING *a new departure*

THE continuance of our National Advertising during the Summer months of 1926 will keep up the demand for this popular line. If your stocks are at all low we would suggest you re-order another Window Display Container as the treacherous Spring and early Summer months afford many opportunities for selling THERMOGENE.

For full particulars of Window Display Containers, showcards, etc., write The THERMOGENE CO., Ltd., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4



An Open letter -



*Four boxes of VULPRO
Sheetting make this attrac-
tive Showcard.*

**EASY TO STOCK
EASY TO SELL**

*The VULPRO counter
display for Sponge Bags.*



VULPRO

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

HOSPITAL WATERPROOF SHEETTING

ODOURLESS and exceptionally durable.

Can be washed and sterilised again and again without cracking or perishing.

Every yard is inspected TWICE before being boxed.

Will not perish in stock under ordinary conditions. Especially suitable for tropical climates; now extensively used in India, F.M.S. and Panama.

Can be obtained from the usual Dealers.

Enquiries to :

**VULTEX PRODUCTS, LTD.
General Buildings, Aldwych,
LONDON—W.C.2**

VULPRO Sponge Bags
have the same outstanding qualities as the Waterproof Sheetting. Attractively boxed, in attractive designs, at attractive prices.

You can obtain this Display Box, which contains 2 dozen Sponge Bags in 3 assorted sizes, from your wholesale dealer. Also refills as required.

- to Chemists

VULPRO
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
WATERPROOF SHEETING
AIR PILLOW MATTRESS
SPOON BAGS
SHEET RUBBER
RUBBERISED BIKER
PROOFERS TO THE TRADE
ETC., ETC.

Write Ref No. _____

Vultex Products Limited
GENERAL BUILDINGS
ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

DIRECTORS:
MR STANLEY BOW, CHAIRMAN
CAPT. H. J. PULLEN, THOMPSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR
SECRETARY: D. A. NORFOLK

All Communications to be addressed to the Company

TELEPHONE:
CITY 2468 AND 2469
TELEGRAMS:
"VULPRO", LONDON

WORKS:
WILLESDEN
TELEPHONE: WILLESDEN 2368
8 STOKES NEWINGTON
TELEPHONE: CANNISDOLD 8741

TO ALL CHEMISTS.

March 5th, 1926

Dear Sirs,

We have the honour to bring to your especial notice our VULPRO HOSPITAL WATERPROOF SHEETING, which during the last year has been adopted by a steadily increasing number of Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

The testimonials we have received as the result of our first year's trading are such that we have every confidence in now extending our market and recommending this sheeting as suitable for family use.

We have carefully studied the conditions under which waterproof sheeting, Jaconette or batiste is sold by the chemist to-day, and we have decided to supply short lengths, such as the retailer is asked for, ready packed in attractive sealed cartons.

We trust this will facilitate handling at busy times, and we also hope to secure for you and ourselves the goodwill that is created by a reliable branded line.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of
VULTEX PRODUCTS, LTD.

H. J. Pullen Thompson
Managing Director.




Seal, Blue—Vulpro Heavy White Double Proof Sheet- ing. Seal, Red—Vulpro Heavy Red Double Proof Sheet- ing. Seal, Green—Vulpro Single Proof Sheet- ing. Seal, White—Vulpro Standard Sheet- ing.

Each of the above is sup- plied in boxes containing 1, 1½ or 2 yds., 36" or 43" wide

It is easy to
TALK
about quality, but
SALES
are the best
PROOF

LAST WEEK
we sold
SEVENTEEN MILLION
HOWARDS'
ASPIRIN TABLETS

X *Are you sharing in this?* 

They show the
Retailer

102½%

P.A.T.A.

PROFIT

on a £10 order
if a window show
is made.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD. (*Established 1797*), ILFORD, LONDON.

**Last year we sold
over a 1,000,000
3^d sample tins of
Elfrida Cream
This year, we are
selling more than
ever • Make sure
you get your share**

*Quality created the demand.....and
demand made possible the
price*

**W B CARTWRIGHT LTD
RAWDON NEAR LEEDS**

VOLT

COMPLEXION POWDER

MEETING ENQUIRIES.

YOU naturally recommend those lines which not only show a good profit, but also lead to repeat orders. In other words, you recognise that a satisfied customer is a regular caller.

You may safely recommend "Volt" Complexion Powder. It is a line of rare distinction, quaintly named and altogether charming. A powder that has many friends and will make many more.

During 1926 sales will be backed by an intensive and tasteful advertising campaign in the leading London and Provincial daily papers. The volume of enquiries from this campaign will benefit *you*—by meeting them with full and ample stocks of "Volt" Complexion Powder.

RETAIL PRICE:

2/6

Net Profit 33½%

L. T. PIVER (Paris)

LONDON DEPOT:

102 Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.1

DEPOT FOR IRISH FREE STATE:

G. J. DAVIES,

12 Harbour Street, Eden Quay, DUBLIN

RÉNÉ POMADE HONGROISE

SHOULD BE STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS



Sixpenny
Size
3/-
per doz.

Ninepenny
Size
4/-
per doz.

N. STECKLYN & SONS

Chemists, Sundriesmen & Perfumers,

30 Dean Street, Soho, W.1.

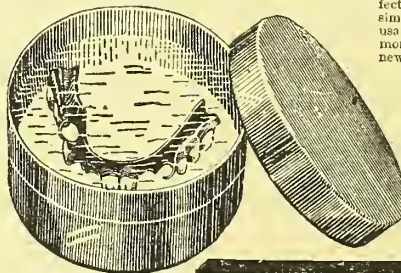
17 Houndsditch, E.1.

Tele. No.: Regent 3642.

Tele. No.: Ave. 8121.

Tiffin's Dentabath

Doctors prescribe it; Dentists prescribe it; users recommend it. The Dentabath routine is so simple. Fill with water, and insert the dentures—that's all. No disinfectant to measure out. Its simplicity ensures regular usage, and it gives twelve months' service without renewal.



Retails **4/6**
at.....

Doz. lots, 39/- c. fd.
2-do. ,, 39/- c. pd.

London Wholesalers:
WARRICK BROS.
6 Nile St., City Rd.
Makers: **N.I.**
Tiffin's Dentabath,
Ltd., South Shields

MORGAN'S POMADE

A genuine preparation which performs all that it claims—namely, to restore grey and faded hair to its original colour, to strengthen the hair against further danger of becoming dry and thin, to remove and prevent the recurrence of scurf and all unhealthy conditions of the scalp.

Thirty-five years' solid reputation. On the list of the P.A.T.A.

Retail 1/9 per pot; 3/3 per pot.

Wholesale 14/- per doz.; 26/- per doz.

1-lb. jars for Saloon use at 6/3 per jar.

An equally sound and profitable line—

Marie Antoinette Eucalyptus Egg Julep Shampoo Powder

P.A.T.A. 1/6 boxes (7 3d. Shampoos), 12/- dozen boxes;
3 boxes Bonus with 3 dozen order. Loose Shampoos at
18/- gross; 1/- tins at 8/- doz.; 1/9 tins 14/- doz.;

1-lb. tins 30/- doz.

Obtainable from all the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct—
THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CO. 149 JUNCTION ROAD
LONDON, N.19

(Note New Address)

(2)

SKUSE'S ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CREAM

AND

Toilet Preparations,

BRITISH QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Write for free Samples and Price List
and **BE CONVINCED.**

Large Size

M.R.P.
6d.M.W.P.
48/-
gross.

**NOTHING BETTER
AT ANY PRICE.**

Small Size

M.R.P.
3d.M.W.P.
24/-
gross.

'Speciality'
Packed
Wholesale,
Correspondence

Goods in Bulk
Retail & Export
Invited for supply of

OWN NAME

DENTAL CREAMS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
BRILLIANTINES,
BATH SALTS, and

all Bottled Toilet Requisites.

**MADE WITH ALL-BRITISH
MODERN MACHINERY IN
MODEL WORKS & LABORATORIES.**

Goods sent Carriage Paid and Packages Free.

WRITE: SALES DEPT. 'PHONE:

SKUSE & CO., LTD.,

Manufacturing Chemists

7, LAMBS' CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: Museum 9388 (2 lines.)



Use this New Showstand

It has already proved itself a good salesman of NUCTONE in many parts of the country. From a decorative point of view it would be hard to beat, and it forms a splendid link between our advertising and your cash-till. Ask for it when you next order NUCTONE.

You sell NUCTONE under a definite guarantee of safety backed by the manufacturers. When asked for a colour restorative for Grey Hair you can recommend it with confidence every time.

Nuctone

for *GREY HAIR*

In

Four

Grades

NUCTONE for dark and medium hair.
3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE for fair & auburn hair.
3/9 size 32/- doz., 6/6 size 52/- doz.

NUCTONE CONCENTRE for Gentlemen's hair,
6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- doz.

NUCTONE ECLAIRE CONCENTRE for Ladies and Gentlemen with fair hair who want a quicker result.

6/6 size 52/- doz., 12/6 size 84/- per doz.

Obtainable from your usual wholesalers or direct from—

J. C. GAMBLES & CO., LTD.
211/215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1

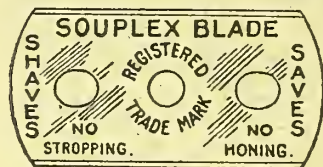
Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD., 4 Dering St., London, W.1

HAVE YOU GOT A STOCK OF SOUPLEX

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES?

If Not, You are Missing Profits



SOUPLEX are without doubt the finest Safety Razor Blade (Gillette pattern) the world produces, and every time you sell one you make a permanent customer.

Thousands of pounds are being spent this year to bring them before the notice of the public, and to show **SOUPLEX** Showcards means quick sales and good profits.

The sales of **SOUPLEX** have increased over 1,000 times in the past year, and every week they grow.

The profits on **SOUPLEX** are good and cannot be varied; no cutting is permitted; they sell to the public at 2/6 per packet of 10 and cost you 20/- per box of 120.

FROM GOOD WHOLESALE HOUSES
IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY.

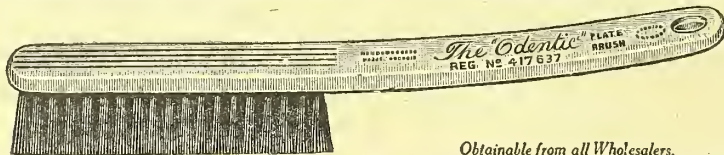
WHOLESALESAERS.

We supply **SOUPLEX** to wholesalers only, and every wholesaler who stocks them is sure of guaranteed profits; there is no difficulty in selling them, for your traveller to say **SOUPLEX** to a shopkeeper is to book business. We supply special showcards with dummy packets for travellers, and so prevent you losing samples and money.

If you have not yet got **SOUPLEX** write at once for prices and terms.

SOUPLEX LTD.

MORECAMBE, Lanc.



Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

"ODENTIC" PLATE BRUSH

(Reg. No. 417637)

For ARTIFICIAL DENTURES

Manufactured by—

W. R. SPEER & SON (Estd. over 100 years)

Tooth-Brush Makers,

215 DALSTON LANE, LONDON, E.8.

THE SCOTTISH HOUSE FOR DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BELTS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ELASTIC HOSIERY, TRUSSES, SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND
APPLIANCES always held in variety. Mail Orders receive prompt attention.

MUNRO, M'LAREN & SUTHERLAND, 17 Cadogan Street, GLASGOW.

Telephone: No. 3918 Central.

Telegraphic Address: "Perfumery," Glasgow.

Sole Partner: A. B. M'LAREN.

Telephone: Axminster 5.

Telegrams: "Coate, Axminster."

COATE & CO. (Axminster) Ltd.

The London Brush Works, Axminster, Devon.

Estab. 1847.

Manufacturers of Super British Brushes

Our Special "PROPHYLACTIC" Tooth Brushes—

3 row Hard, Medium, Soft, Yellow Hair @	...	...	...	16/- per dozen
4 " " " " " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	18/- " " "

Orders for one gross supplied in Cartons with customer's name and address free.
Every Brush Guaranteed. British made by British Labour. Send for our present list of prices.

Full size,
straight handle.
Bristles cut
concave or
straight.
Sells at 1/-

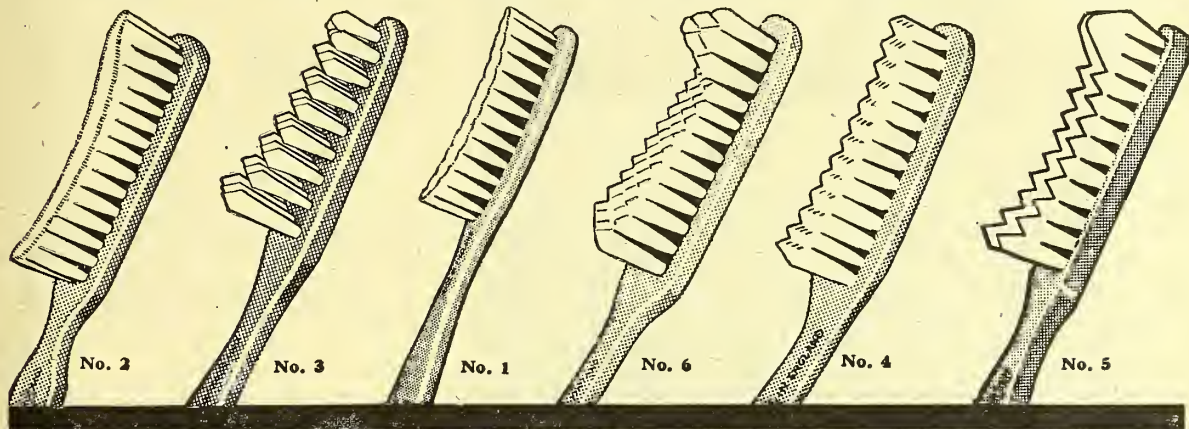
Three rows of
bristles set wide
apart. Con-
cave and ser-
rated.
Sells at 1/3

Child's brush.
Three rows
of bristles.
Medium stiff-
ness.
Sells at 9d.

Gentlemen's
pattern. Four
rows of serrated
bristles. Tuffed
end.
Sells at 2/-

Tapered head.
Four rows of
serrated and
graduated
bristles.
Sells at 1/6

For ladies.
Three rows
of serrated
bristles. Tuffed
end.
Sells at 1/9



An invitation to all British Retail Chemists to test Halex Toothbrushes

As a Retail Chemist established in Great Britain, you are cordially invited to put the British Made Halex Toothbrush to personal, practical and professional test, to use a Halex in your own bathroom—on your own teeth.

Select one Halex Toothbrush from any of the six different patterns shown

FREE!

above and specify any one of the range of six colours in which the handles are produced—Ruby, Orange, Lemon, Green, Tortoiseshell, Ivory.

Immediately on receipt of request your Halex Toothbrush will be despatched to you as specified, post free and free of any charge or obligation.

The British Xylonite Company have complete confidence in their own production—the Halex Toothbrush. Increasing public demand proves it right in every way.

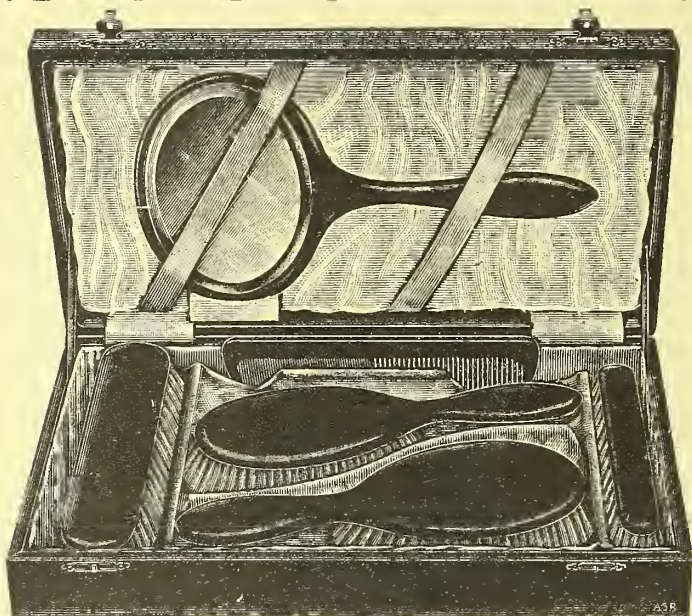
They want the Chemist to sell Halex Toothbrushes in happy confidence, bred of personal use, that he has proved conclusively there is no better value.

Write to THE BRITISH XYLONITE CO. LTD., HALE END, LONDON, E.4

BRITISH MADE

Halex

TOOTHBRUSHES



No. 562.

BRUSH CASES AND TOILET SETS

REAL AND IMITATION
IVORY, EBONY
& TORTOISESHELL

SEND TRADE CARD FOR
Illustrated Catalogue

ADOLPH SCOTT LTD.

23, 24, 25, 26 Great Hampton Street

BIRMINGHAM

TELEGRAMS: ADOLPH BIRMINGHAM

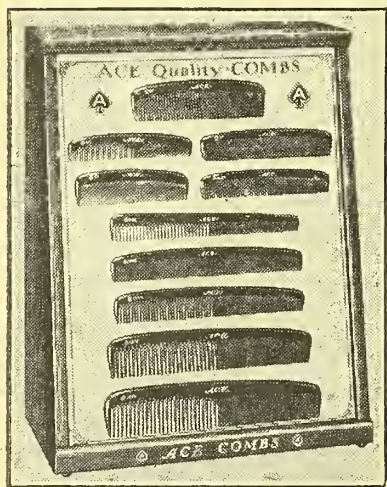
TELEPHONE: NORTHERN 2102

The Easy Way to sell Combs

THIS year will see a big revival in combs. The attractive cabinet shown here will enable you to supply the demand—easily. It serves two purposes: Firstly, it displays the whole range of ten combs and acts as a powerful silent salesman. Secondly, it carries each size comb in a separate compartment and provides instantly and at sight an accurate stock record.



Ace Hard Rubber Combs are strong and yet elastic, reasonably indestructible, non-inflammable and their beautiful smooth finish tells its own story eloquently and convincingly. Order a cabinet to-day—you'll need no other make of combs. Complete with Ten Dozen Ace Combs (excluding the ten samples on front). Nett Price **£5 5s.**

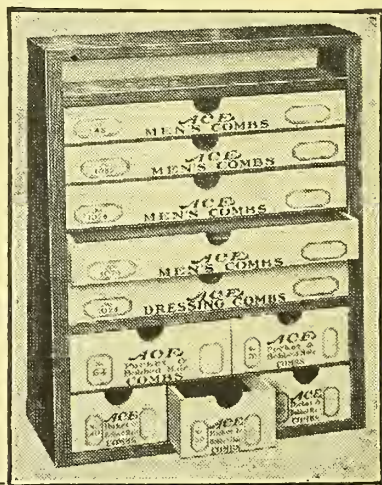


The Ace Cabinet contains 1 dozen combs each:				
Code No.	Description.	Retailing at	Total.	
288	Men's Combs..	1.3	15 0	
1085	" " " "	1.4	16 0	
1023	" " " "	1.6	18 0	
1074	Dressing Combs	1.4	16 0	
1024	" " " "	1.6	18 0	
50	Bobbed Hair Combs	1.2	12 0	
63	" " " "	1.3	15 0	
64	" " " "	1.8	1 0 0	
70	" " " "	1.2	12 0	
3158	" " " "	1.3	15 0	
Total Retail Price—			£7 17 0	

American Hard Rubber Co.
(Britain) Ltd.

13a Fore Street, London, E.C.2.

Sole Distributors to Chemists, Hairdressers,
and Toilet Houses throughout British Isles:
PENNEY & CO., LTD.
16 and 18 Beak St., Regent St., W.1



A wonderful new hair-waving invention

In introducing the new Kirby Water Waver we anticipate very big business. An exceedingly simple but entirely new idea, the Kirby Hot Water Waver finally and efficiently solves the problem of satisfactory home waving. The tongs are heated by filling the container with boiling water. Nothing more. Made of brass, nickel-plated with screw stopper, heat-proof handles, light in weight and cannot leak or rust.

This line will be well advertised in leading fashion papers, and every Waver is packed in attractive carton. Fixed retail price 10s. 6d. Trade, 84s. doz. Special quotations for 3 doz. upwards. Showcards and literature with every order.

KIRBY WAVER

(Prov. Patent 23279/25 British made)

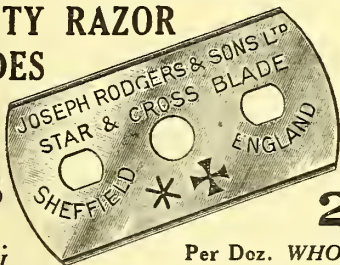
From your usual wholesaler or direct from sole manufacturers:—

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD.

(Dept.CD), St. John's Lane, GLOUCESTER.



STAR AND CROSS SAFETY RAZOR BLADES



3/6

Per Doz.
RETAIL

2/-

Per Doz. WHOLESALE

Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Eng.

G. B. KENT & SONS, LTD.

Are known the World over as
the Largest Manufacturers of

BEST BRITISH BRUSHES

Please write for full Particulars to—

75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

An Innovation in Scurf or
Cleaning Combs is the

"SANNAKLEEN"

(Regd.)

Silver Plated Fine Tooth Comb—"Sanitary"—"Clean."



The teeth are specially made and shaped, so as to perfectly penetrate the hair—resulting in the **Most effective cleaning possible.** Without doubt, a boon and necessity in every home. Removes nits, scurf, etc., instantly.

RETAILS
at 2 6 each.

Highly recommended by School Medical
Officers, Nurses, Health Visitors, &c.

Wholesale 20/- doz. Each comb in an envelope
4-dozen combs in a box.

Manufactured by:—

SACKER'S HYGIENIC COMB CO.
13 BLACKSTOCK ROAD, LONDON, N.4

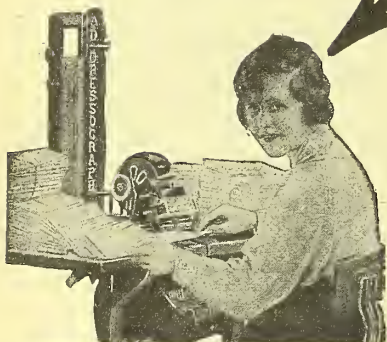
WHOLESALE INVITED.

15

*Why pay wages to 15
when one can do the work*

Addressograph

TRADE MARK
PRINTS FROM TYPE



Not only will *one* do the work of 15, but with the Addressograph that work will be done with an accuracy and precision that is astounding. Wages Sheets, Dividend Forms, Form Letters, Circulars, Statements, Labels, Wrappers, Envelopes—all are taken in the stride of the Addressograph. You cannot afford to neglect such equipment. *Write to-day for particulars.*

ADDRESSOGRAPH LIMITED

47 GRANGE ROAD, WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.10

Branches: MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE, BRISTOL, EDINBURGH, ABERDEEN, BELFAST, DUBLIN.

Showrooms: 79 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

CELLOPHANE

The ideal transparent wrapping absolutely harmless, air and grease proof, as used by all the leading Perfumers, Soap Manufacturers, etc., etc., for wrapping Soap, Drugs, Tablets, Bath Crystals, Perfumery, Surgical Dressings, Sponges, Puffs, Soothers, Tooth Brushes and all Articles of Toilet.

Cellophane can be had in sheets, all sizes and colours; also in the shape of Bags, Discs, Envelopes, printed or not, allowing the contents to be seen by transparency.

Cellophane wrapped goods look better—keep better—sell better.

Cellophane protects, beautifies and adds the quality touch.

Prices, Samples and Particulars from
The CELLOPHANE COMPANY
7, 8 and 9 Bird Street, LONDON, W.1

Also 305-7 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.
35 MILLER STREET, GLASGOW.

A STRAIGHT 6D. & 1/- LINE

that no one is allowed to cut.

The Ink is right and the terms are right. The sale increases every year, proving its popularity with the Trade and Public.

RECOMMEND

JOHN BOND'S "CRYSTAL PALACE" MARKING INK.

Established 125 years in the Reign of King George III.

6d. size 4/3 per doz. 1/- size 8/- per doz.

Showing Retailers 30% on turnover on the 6d. size, and 33½% on the 1/- size.

9d. BIJOU CABINETS containing Ink, Pen Holder and Linen Stretcher, 6/- per dozen (33½% profit).

A Linen Stretcher and Special Marking Pen given with the 9d. and 1/- sizes.

WHOLESALE TERMS:

MINIMUM—1 gross 6d., 44/-, or mixed order to same value, 1 gross 1/- 80/- subject to customary discount on quantities.

Bijou Cabinets 60/- per gross net.

CARRIAGE PAID on parcels of £2 4s. 0d. and upwards.

When ordering, please specify if HEAT OR NON-HEAT is required.

21 YEARS ON THE P.A.T.A.

Manufactory: 75, Southgate Rd., London, N.1

The ALADDIN four-colour pencil

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

A handsome, velvet-lined Showcase and coloured Show-card **FREE** with your first order of ten pencils.

TEN PENCILS, comprising five of the most representative models of the new Aladdin 4-Colour Pencil, will be sent to you with the free showcase pictured below, and a coloured showcard, to get business going. No need for you to do anything beyond giving the showcase and card prominence. A big and convincing advertising campaign will commence in the daily Press on March 23 to get the public familiar

with the pencil. All they'll want to know then is where they can get it. And this showcase in your window is the signpost they'll be looking for.

$33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit remains in your till merely for handing the pencils on.

As a business man you'll recognise in the Aladdin 4-Colour Pencil a real seller. A one-in-a-hundred line.

Don't be late with your order. Get in quick. Post your order to-day.

$33\frac{1}{3}\%$ CLEAR PROFIT
on every Pencil
YOU SELL

INTRODUCTORY PARCEL OFFER

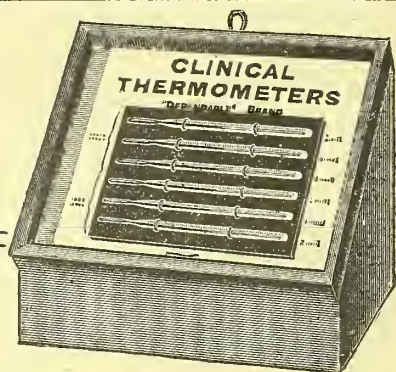
Showcase	...	...	...	FREE
Showcard	...	...	...	FREE
Five No. 1	...	...	...	1 10 0
Two No. 2	...	...	...	15 0
One No. 4	...	...	...	10 6
One No. 5	...	...	...	12 6
One No. 6	...	...	...	15 0

£4 3 0

Less $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ **1 7 8**

£2 15 4





CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

The special "CLINBRITIC" series of CLINICALS is a range of the best instruments that can be made. The tubes are manufactured of standard gauge glass and the bulbs of normal glass. They are of British make throughout, distinctly marked and lettered, and all are "EASY-SET."

"CLINBRITIC" SPECIAL EASY-SET.

	2 min.	1 min.	$\frac{1}{2}$ min.
Plain Index	11/9	12/6	13/6
Lens Front	12/-	14/-	15/-

Each in N.P. metal case.

ORDINARY SERIES (British Make).

	2 min.	1 min.	$\frac{1}{2}$ min.
Plain Index	9/6	10/6	11/9
Lens Front	10/6	12/6	13/6

Each in N.P. metal case.

Customer's own name free on not less than 1 dozen of a kind

THE LENS FRONTED INSTRUMENTS HAVE A SPECIAL REGISTERED COLUMN INDICATOR IN RED.

Counter Show-case with divisioned Stock Drawer Free with orders for 3 dozen.

N.P.L. TESTED AND MARKED

4/- PER DOZEN EXTRA

5% monthly a/c. Carriage and packing free on 1 dozen or over.

Britton, Malcolm & Waymark Ltd.
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
S.E.1

TELEPHONES:



HOP { 1350
2124

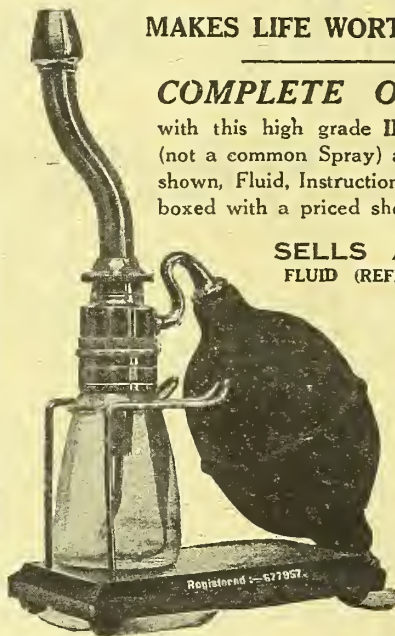
ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID

MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING

COMPLETE OUTFITS

with this high grade INSTRUMENT (not a common Spray) and Stand as shown, Fluid, Instructions, &c., neatly boxed with a priced show ticket.

SELLS AT 25/-
FLUID (REFILLS), 5/-



Thousands in use in all parts of the World.

Write for terms and booklets, or order through Wholesale.

ZEALS ASTHMA FLUID & ATOMIZER CO., LTD.
Severn Road, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Dr. SCHOLL'S TOE-FLEX

Is the recognised corrective device for crooked big toes, bunions, enlarged, painful joints and overlapping toes. Its enormous sale is being continually increased by a steady flow of national advertising in all the most widely circulated newspapers and magazines. Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex shows a satisfactory margin of profit. Made of pure Para rubber in three sizes. Retail price, 2/- each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO., LTD.
Granville Square, London, W.C.1.



NORVIC

Crepe Bandages
Crepe Binders
Vic Flesh-Cloths

All first-class selling lines.

GROUT & CO., LIMITED
GREAT YARMOUTH

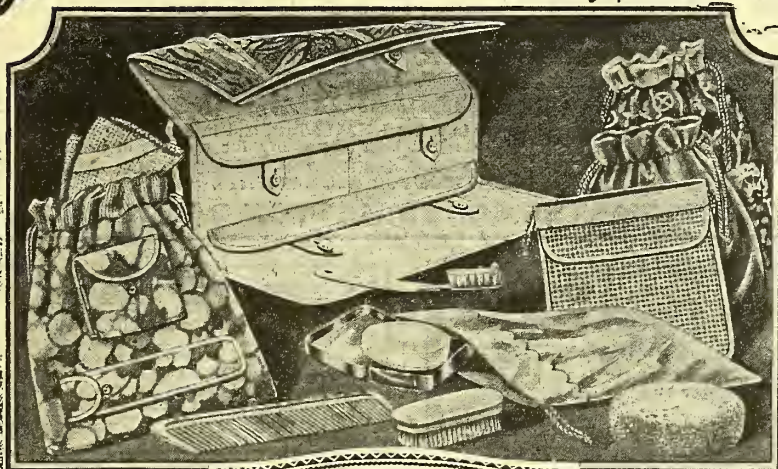
*For the
Holiday
Season*

Portia

Regd.

**Sponge Bags
& Holdalls**

in every pattern that sells.



MANUFACTURED IN
HYGIENIC FACTORIES BY
SOLPORT BROTHERS LTD
184-190, GOSWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1.

WRITE FOR NEW SEASON'S PRICES



TAYLOR'S EMERGOPLAST

Ready-for-use Wound Dressing

The Quick, Efficient
Dressing for

**WOUNDS, CUTS, SCRATCHES,
BRUISES, BURNS, BOILS, ETC.**

3d. Envelopes - 2/- doz.

6d. " - 3/9 "

1/- Boxes - 7/6 "

2½% Monthly A/c P.A.T.A.

Samples & Showcards free on request.

EDWARD TAYLOR LTD.
SALFORD, MANCHESTER
And 21 Ely Place, London, E.C.1

J. Pillischer.

**CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS**

**88, New Bond St.,
London, W.1.**

Established 1843

A GOOD WINDOW ATTRACTION !! "SURCO" SHOW LEG

Fitted with an Elastic Stocking

A BUSINESS BRINGER.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED AT THE RESULT.

APPLY **SURGICAL HOSIERY CO., LTD., (Dept. B) Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.**

POWELL'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS ARE MADE UP TO A STANDARD NOT DOWN TO A PRICE

Their quotations include the charge for individual N.P.L. Test, and in comparing prices this should not be overlooked, as the Test has not been compulsory for upwards of three years.

Also **MAKERS OF CHEMICAL, DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD, INCUBATOR AND INDUSTRIAL THERMOMETERS AND HYDROMETERS FOR ALL GRAVITIES.**

POWELL'S THERMOMETER CO., 55 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.



From the usual Wholesalers or direct—
HOBSON, TRIMBLE & CO. LTD.
11 Union St., LEEDS.

Bernard Slack says:—

Here's still another testimonial, dated February 8, from brother of an old client—both brothers use my system! "Last week's takings were £18 over previous week, though Friday and Saturday were wet. Thank you for pressing this idea on me." For £4 4s. per annum my postal course is sent the world over. No Business Building Course to equal it. Write to
15 CHRIST CHURCH AVENUE, WEST DIDSbury

ENEMAS PESSARIES

and all Surgical Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors of "EVE" Brand.

Rubber Mats. Hot Water Bottles.

X-L RUBBER CO., Altrincham, Cheshire.

Enquiries Invited.
PHONE: Altrincham 709

BUY YOUR

**BOTTLES, JARS,
PILL TUBES**

PLAIN, CORKED & CAPPED

AND

VACUUM FLASKS

AT LOWEST PRICES

FROM

**C. MELIN & CO. 7 INDIA STREET
LONDON, E.C.3.**

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE



R.V. WAGNER

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.
Tel. No. Holborn 5090



THE recent revision of the WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT has caused certain extensions of the liability of an EMPLOYER TO HIS WORKMEN.

Are you sure that you are fully protected in this connection? We will be most happy to give you the benefit of our expert advice.

THE LICENSES AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1890.

24, 26 & 28, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Funds Exceed £650,000.

Our Advertising
to the USER
emphasizes :—



simply say
geisha

your
PROFIT
is **40%**

Sample Roll, prices and terms from :

H. C. STERN,
12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.4.

Telephone : Holborn 3140. Telegrams : Glastos, Lud, London.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

Zeal's CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

are
BRITISH MADE
by
BRITISH LABOUR
from
BRITISH GLASS

and
**GUARANTEED
PERMANENTLY ACCURATE**

G. H. ZEAL, LTD. 75 & 77 St. John Street
LONDON, E.C.1

OVERALLS

for
Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES. 34 to 44 chest ; measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

& CO. (The Scotch House), LTD.

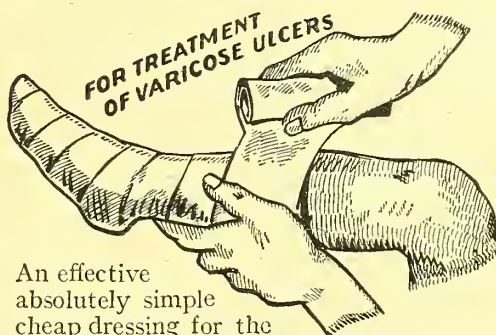
1, 3, 5 COMMERCIAL RD., LONDON, E.1.

Telephone : Avenue 6650 Established 1833.

BRANCHES :

Deptford, Edgware Road, Woolwich, Clapham Junction and Knightsbridge.

VARICOSAN BANDAGE (VARIX-SANARE)



An effective
absolutely simple
cheap dressing for the
cure of varicose ulcers.

**USED BY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS
WITH SUCCESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.**

ASK FOR PARTICULARS TO
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

Sole Concessionaire (Great Britain and the Colonies,
U.S.A., China and Japan):

J. P. MADDEN, F.C.S.

4 QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4

A

B

C

*Why
these marks!*

IS your present supply of corks up to the standard of the last lot? Are they made to a uniform standard quality which can always be depended upon? Is each one inspected by an expert to make sure that it is perfect in quality?

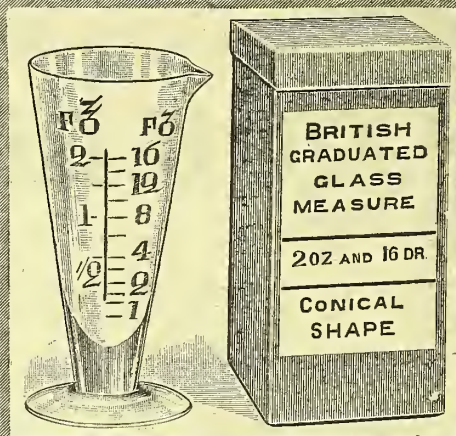
ARMSTRONG'S Corks are graded to safeguard their customers' interests and uphold their own tradition. There is a grade and a price to meet every demand. If you have any reason to be dissatisfied with your present supply of corks try Armstrong's—the corks with a guarantee.

Write for samples and quotation.

**ARMSTRONG
CORK CO. L^{TD}.**

Sardinia House
KINGSWAY
LONDON
W.C.2

TAYLOR'S



MEASURES

OVER 50 YEARS REPUTATION
F.H. TAYLOR & SONS LTD
131 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.7.
(WHOLESALE ONLY)

BOTTLES and JARS

of every
Chemists, Druggists,

description for
Perfumers, etc.

Well assorted
stocks
always held.



Lettered and
Proprietary
Bottles.

ARCH PANEL.

Write or 'phone (Central 2430, 5 lines, and 2 private lines)
for prices to

L. LEPERSONNE & Co.
99 CANNON STREET - LONDON, E.C.4
(Strictly Wholesale only.)

VISKAP

BOTTLE
(APs)

The
**ORIGINAL-BEST
and
ONLY BRITISH MADE.**

SELF-FIXING, HERMETIC,
TRANSPARENT,
OPAQUE, COLOURED.

FROM THE MANUFACTURERS:

VISCOSE DEV. CO. LTD. BROMLEY KENT.

Used throughout GREAT BRITAIN

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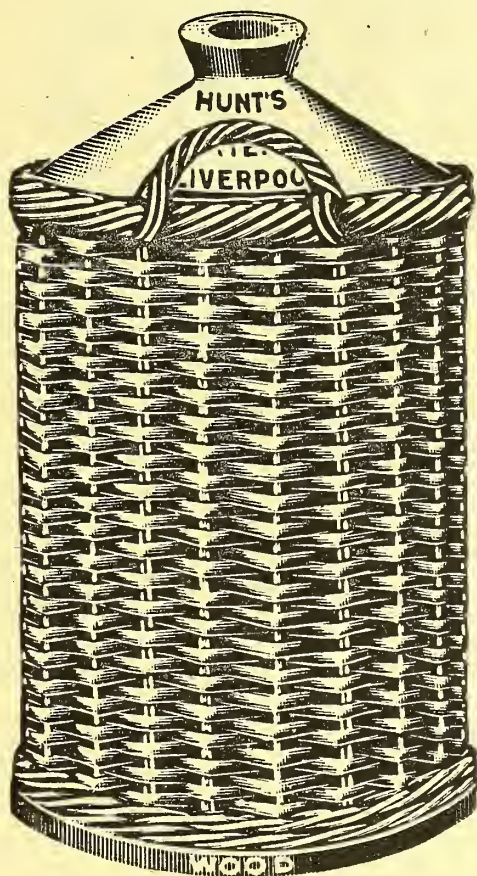
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The most popular home dyes in the world.

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■ **Edge's Dolly Blue**

The Blue with the stick—a household word on wash-day.

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Contents			
No. 10	Series 2406	Vol. 104	
Births	335	Personalities	354
British Pharma-		P h a r m a c e u t i c a l	
copœia	329	Society of Great	
Business Changes ..	323	Britain:—	
C. & D. Commercial		Council Meeting ..	341
Compendium	355	North British	
C. & D. Retail Price		Branch	342
List	329	P h a r m a c e u t i c a l	
Colonial and Foreign		Society of Ireland	
News	325	Jubilee	332
Coming Events	344	P h a r m a c e u t i c a l	
Company News	327	Society of North-	
Corner for Students ..	340	ern Ireland:—	
Correspondence	351	Council Meeting ..	328
Deaths	335	Physico-Chemistry ..	331
Dental Board	344	Recent Patents	335
Editorial Articles:—		Retail Pharmacists'	
Medical Research		Union	344
—II	338	Retrospect	354
Reaction in Sugar	339	Scottish News	324
English News	321	Stock Exchange	
Ideal Home Exhibi-		Prices	327
tion	329	Trade-marks	336
Information Depart-		Trade Notes	336
ment	336	Trade Report	346
Irish News	324	West Ham Dinner ..	345
Legal Reports	326	Westminster Wisdom ..	330
Observations and Re-		Wills	335
flections	337	Winter Session	345

Insurance Dispensing Card

In response to numerous requests for a handy publication on the lines of the well-known C. & D. Poisons Cards we have produced an Insurance Card for the use of chemists. This was issued on January 1. and since then a large number have been sold in single cards or in bulk for the use of Pharmaceutical Committees. The card gives in a concise form the details of the pharmaceutical service under the National Health Insurance Acts. The information, which is printed on both sides of the card, deals on the front with medical benefit, how to become an Insurance chemist, the chemists' contract, the Insurance Committee's agreement, the issue of the prescription, dispensing prescriptions, payments to chemists, deductions and allowances, and with the different methods in vogue in Scotland. The reverse of the card is devoted to the drug tariff, the method of calculating charges, the scale of dispensing fees, deposit rates for containers, and list of appliances, with explanatory notes.

The card is sold at the following prices for *cash* with order:—

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Per card, post free ..	1	0
3 cards ..	2	9
12 cards ..	10	0
25 cards ..	20	0
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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Arsenic in Imported Apples

The following is a summary of the reference to the subject of arsenic in imported apples in a report of the Public Health Committee of Hampstead presented to the Borough Council on February 25:—

A sample from this particular batch was found upon analysis to contain on the skin no less than 40 parts per million of arsenic, together with 110 parts of lead, corresponding to 8 and 28 parts respectively in the whole apple; this was due, undoubtedly, to the spraying of the apples with lead arsenate, and a person eating one of those apples, of an average weight of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., would thereby take a dose of about $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of lead arsenate; as a result of experiments he (the public analyst) had made it was found that exposure of a sprayed apple to hydrogen sulphide in a moist atmosphere showed the lead arsenate in the form of black or brown stains; it was found to be very deep around the stalk and near the calyx and the rest of the surface was patchy, showing the amount of arsenic located there to be largely fortuitous; with regard to the penetration, it was found that apples, sprayed so as to contain 100 parts per million of arsenic on the skin, contained 3.5 parts per million inside the apples after removal of the skin; with regard to the effect of washing or wiping, it had been stated that the contamination was removed by rain or by washing the fruit; that statement was not borne out by experiment, thus an apple sprayed and then, after two days, washed in running water for 20 minutes, was subsequently found to contain 27 parts of arsenic on the skin or 5 parts when reckoned on the whole apple; it was evident that the metal combined with the proteins of the skin to some extent and could not be removed therefrom by washing.

League of Ex-Service Pharmacists

The first rally of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists in the North-East was held in the County Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on February 25. Mr. Lawson, chairman of the Newcastle Branch, presided in the absence of Mr. H. N. Popham, chairman of the Newcastle and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, from whom a letter of support was read. Major Peck, who was received with great applause, traced the history of Army pharmaceutical service since the Boer War. He pointed out that the Army estimates had gone up during the last year, and through there being no proper persons to take charge of medical stores considerable waste ensued. The League had now got the support of prominent members of Parliament, and especially of Sir Wilfrid Sugden, who proposed to move a resolution when the Army estimates came up for discussion, so as to draw attention to the matter. The discussion that followed showed that considerable interest had been aroused, Major Peck being subjected to questions for over an hour. It was finally moved and carried unanimously that "This meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Branches of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists promises its hearty support to their Executive in their endeavours to obtain the following: The Army Council to lay down a definite establishment for pharmacists of commissioned rank; the Army Council to appoint a pharmacist of commissioned rank to act in an advisory capacity at the War Office; the Army Council to make adequate provision for a reserve of pharmacists."

Poisonings

The following cases of fatal poisoning, among others, have been recorded since our last report:—

At Liverpool, an inquiry concerning the death of Miss Gladys Bickerton, daughter of Mr. R. E. Bickerton, chemist and druggist, resulted in a verdict of "Suicide." It was stated that Miss Bickerton was found dead in bed, and that a bottle of hydrocyanic acid was missing from a cupboard in her father's shop.

A case of lysol poisoning resulted in the inquest, held in North London, being adjourned for evidence regarding the sale of the article. At the resumed hearing Mr. Albert James Perry, chemist and druggist, assistant with Bishop's Pure Drug Co., Holloway Road, N., stated

that he had effected the sale. It was usual to warn a purchaser of lysol that the liquid was poison. The verdict on the deceased (Phyllis M. Terry, Mercers Road) was "Suicide while of unsound mind."

The deputy-coroner for the Croydon district held, on February 26, an inquest on the body of Ellen J. Richardson, wife of a gardener. The widower said he could not account for his wife getting the arsenic. She ate apples raw and cooked. The witness last used weed-killer at his work two years ago, and he had never taken any home. Dr. D. M. Brontë, pathologist, stated that death was due to heart failure caused by arsenical poisoning. In his opinion the arsenic had been absorbed during a period, possibly, of six or seven months. Mr. H. C. H. Candy, B.Sc., F.I.C., lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital, said he found arsenic in the woman's organs. The deputy-coroner said that there was a lot of talk about arsenic in apples, but there was absolutely no evidence to warrant any conclusion on that point. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Brontë's opinion.

Birmingham

The failure of the electric light on two occasions on February 25 caused considerable inconvenience to some traders.

The exhibition of the local photographic society, the improvement in the weather, and the approach of Easter have combined to give a fillip to the photographic trade.

Among subscribers to the local branch of the cancer research fund are Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Mr. T. Barclay, Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., and Mr. Paul Cadbury.

At the interesting lecture given by Mr. J. F. Liversidge, F.I.C., Ph.C., city analyst, before the local section of the Institute of Chemistry, on February 24, the vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Silvester and seconded by Mr. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., Ph.C.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, have disposed of their pharmacy at 17 Bull Street to Councillor Jeffrey Poole, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. W. Atkinson, chemist and druggist, who will carry it on under the style of T. & W. Southall. The business was founded by Thomas Southall in the year 1820, and in a year or two he was joined by his brother, William Southall. Shortly afterwards, and in quite a small way, wholesale trade was begun from which has grown the present business of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., now carried on at 19 Lower Priory, Charford Mills, Saltley, and other addresses. The retail business has been under the control of a member of the Southall family from 1820 to the present time. The purchasers are well known in Birmingham pharmacy, both being ex-Presidents of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Poole has completed fifteen years' service on the city council.

Liverpool

Mr. James McInroy, Brunswick Road, who had the misfortune to fracture his right arm a little time ago, is making steady progress.

Ten members of the Pharmacy Club indulged in tennis on the hard courts in Wallasey on February 28, and later fourteen members enjoyed a ramble.

Business has been rather slow and chemists are hoping that Health Week, which is being celebrated in Liverpool this week, will help to improve things a little.

A sidelight on the Labelling of Poisons Order is disclosed by the fact that one printing firm alone has sent out over six million labels in accordance with the new poisons regulations.

The police have been calling on chemists to ascertain whether they have supplied a man with liq. morph. hydroch., in so many ounces of water, making it outside the Dangerous Drugs Act.

A large gathering is expected at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, on March 10. The Pharmacy Club are making up a special party.

A retail branch is being opened in Woolton Road, Wavertree, by Clay & Abraham, Ltd., Bold Street. Con-

trary to a rumour which has gained currency, Messrs. Clay & Abraham have no more branches in contemplation.

The meetings of the Liverpool Chemists' Association are timed to begin at 8 p.m., and according to the rules of the Royal Institution the members are supposed to be out of the building by 10 o'clock. For some time now the meetings have started late, for which the officials cannot be blamed, but it would be to the benefit of all concerned if the proceedings began at the advertised time.

Mr. W. H. Saunders, F.R.G.S. (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), has been elected a Fellow of the National Geographical Society of Washington, U.S.A. Mr. Saunders has just come back from a little "rove" through the French Riviera and Italy, including Sicily, returning to England by way of the Italian Lakes and Switzerland. In accordance with his usual custom, Mr. Saunders combined business with pleasure, and took the opportunity of visiting many of the Continental clients of his company.

Harry Fullford Peterson, aged forty, a ship's steward, was arrested on a charge of being an unauthorised person in possession of three bottles containing morphine. A still, hypodermic needles, two syringes, and a number of bottles with chemicals are alleged to have been found in a bedroom at the Liverpool Sailors' Home. It was stated that cards bearing the name of Thomas E. Osmond, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., R.A.M.C., and others inscribed Harold P. Lee, assistant surgeon, 47th Dogras, Poona, were found, and that he had obtained certain chemicals from chemists by posing as a doctor. He was remanded for eight days.

A chemist who is known as a good "leg-puller" told a story against himself the other day. A traveller who evidently had never heard of his prowess in that direction entered his establishment, and after a few minutes' conversation looked round the shop with a critical air. "Well," he exclaimed, "I thought I was in a chemist's shop, but I find I am in a lunatic asylum," and, bowing gravely, he withdrew. The gentleman who had received a "Roland for his Oliver" took it as a great joke, laughing heartily, and said, "If that traveller should ever call here again I will give him the biggest order he has ever had."

On February 25 the leading Rexall chemists of East and South Liverpool assembled at the Imperial Hotel, Lime Street, and after dinner was partaken of presented to Mr. Arthur M. Sullivan (late representative of the Lancashire and North Wales territories) a dress coat size solid silver cigarette case, lined with burnished gold suitably inscribed. Mr. Robert S. Carrie (Tuebrook) made the presentation, and congratulated Mr. Sullivan upon his promotion to the position of assistant manager of the United Drug Co. at Nottingham. He felt sure that the experiences gained by Mr. Sullivan during his recent business trip to the United States would stand him in good stead, and thought that the U.D. Co. had taken a very wise step. Mr. George Kennedy (Park Road), Mr. A. S. Furniss (Old Swan), Mr. Sidney Bastick (Waterloo), and Mr. Norman Heath (Wavertree) also spoke, each adding his congratulations. Mr. Harold Lomax (Edge Hill) then read a telegram from Mr. Martin L. Daniels (European general manager of the U.D. Co.), apologising for absence, and conveying his and the company's salutations to the assembled diners. Mr. Sullivan suitably responded. Upon the invitation of Mr. Norman Heath, the party then proceeded upon a motor run, and were afterwards his guests at his residence, "Newstead," Wavertree, where a merry evening was concluded with musical items.



MR. A. M. SULLIVAN

Manchester

At Manchester City Police Court, on March 1, Roy Tattershall, Blenheim Road, Moseley, Birmingham, described as a chemist, was fined 40s. for being drunk while driving a motor-car in Stratford Road.

The Manchester hospitals will benefit to the extent of about £11,000 as the result of the splendid effort made by the Manchester University students in the Shrove Tuesday "rag." This achievement is a record for such a collection.

Sheffield

Chemists' accounts for Insurance dispensing during the past month amounted to £2,280.

Mr. F. T. Burdekin, Bell House Road, has a fine display of chemicals manufactured by The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

Mrs. F. Medley, the wife of a well-known local pharmacist, is reported to be making satisfactory progress after a serious operation.

Four candidates have been nominated in the North-Eastern district for election to the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson has been put forward by Sheffield chemists.

A meeting of local photographic dealers was held on February 22 with the object of regulating the prices charged for developing and printing. A branch of the Photographic Dealers' Association was formed, and Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson was elected chairman.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Lane's Nurseries, Ltd., Berkhamsted, have applied to the local authority for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

WINDOW-SMASH.—Damage caused by a motor-lorry which mounted the footpath in Queen's Road, Watford, on February 23, included the breaking of two windows at the premises of Boots, Ltd.

FIRE.—Considerable damage was caused at the Port Sunlight works of Lever Bros., Ltd., on February 25, by an outbreak of fire in the oil and seed-cake mill. The flames were confined to the three top floors of the building, and all the employees escaped without injury.

BEER-LICENCE APPLICATION.—At the adjourned Merthyr Tydfil Licensing Sessions, on March 1, application was made on behalf of Mr. G. O. Jones, chemist and druggist, Treharris, for a justices' licence to enable him to sell beer by retail off the premises. It was stated that the applicant wished to sell certain brands of stout which local doctors had recommended. The application was refused.

IN THE COURTS.—At Ossett Police Court, recently, Frank Harker, pedlar, and George H. Wray, confectioner, pleaded "Guilty" to charges of obtaining money by selling to people a packet of alleged Marcel hair-waving preparation, which on analysis proved to be commercial borax. The trick was discovered when a packet was taken to Mr. S. N. Pickard, J.P., chemist and druggist. The defendants were each fined £1.

DEATH IN A SHOP.—An inquest was held by the St. Pancras (London) coroner, on February 25, on the body of Charles A. Palmer, a silk merchant residing in Willesden, N.W. It appeared that on February 23 Mr. Palmer walked into the shop of Frizell & Co., chemists, New Oxford Street, W.C., and collapsed; he was removed to hospital, where it was found that he was dead. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was given.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY.—The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Institute of Chemistry was held in London on March 1, Professor G. G. Henderson (President) in the chair. Dr. Henry Phillips was presented with the Meldola medal. The annual report showed that the Institute number nearly 5,000 Fellows and Associates. It was stated that the question of seeking statutory powers of registration for professional, consulting, and analytical chemists was under consideration by the council.

ANIMAL MEDICINE MAKERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Animal Medicine Makers' and Allied Traders' Association was held at the Agricultural Hall, London, N., on February 23. Mr. Lawrence C. Tipper presided, and

there was a record attendance of members. The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1925, was presented. Mr. Lawrence C. Tipper (B. C. Tipper & Son, Ltd.) was re-elected chairman and treasurer; Mr. Southby Hewitt was re-elected vice-chairman; and Mr. C. J. Reade was re-elected auditor. An executive committee was also appointed.

FORGED PRESCRIPTION FOR MORPHINE.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, London, on February 25, Sidney Sharpe, clerk, was fined £5, with £5 costs, for having attempted to procure a drachm of morphine hydrochloride by means of a forged prescription (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 252). The defending solicitor said that the defendant went to the Islington Public Library and read up poisons, and finally decided to destroy his dog, which was suffering and had become a nuisance. He did not realise that he was forging when he tried to obtain the drug in a veterinary surgeon's name.

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT.—A meeting of creditors of Mr. H. Oakley, chemist and druggist, late of Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, was held recently, when a statement of affairs was presented which disclosed liabilities £915 16s. 4d. with total assets £174 7s. 2d. It was stated that the debtor purchased the business at 8 Lichfield Street in 1920, paying £900 for it. In 1921 he borrowed £350. Soon after commencing in business the debtor entered into partnership with another, but that partnership was dissolved in May 1922. The retiring partner did not receive the amount due to him, but allowed it to remain in the business as a loan. In November 1925 the debtor disposed of the business for £3,815 10s. 6d. In addition to that sum he had £263 8s. 5d. at the bank and collected book-debts amounting to £240 0s. 8d. Out of those amounts he paid his late partner £1,019 10s. 10d., being his agreed share of the business. In addition the debtor paid to trade creditors £2,976 13s. 4d. and to private creditors £238 4s. 11d. Details of the trading were not available, but it was stated that the debtor estimated the gross profits at £1,500 per annum, and his own drawings at the rate of £700 per annum. It was decided that a deed of assignment should be executed in favour of Mr. Parkin S. Booth (Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.). A committee of inspection was appointed.

Business Changes

Mr. J. P. DOIG, chemist and druggist, is opening new premises as the Macrose Pharmacy, Devonshire Avenue, Southsea.

D. MORGAN & Co., chemists, 1 Duke Street and 1 High Street, Cardiff, are opening a new shop at 25 St. Mary Street.

Mr. J. HADFIELD, chemist and druggist, late of Squire & Co., chemists, South Wigston, is opening a pharmacy at 41 Holbrook Road, Stoneysgate, Leicester.

Mr. W. E. ALLEN, chemist and druggist, 15 Chapel Street, Petersfield, has taken over the business of Mr. J. D. G. Keeble, chemist and druggist, East Liss.

JAMES ARNOTT & SONS, LTD., oil importers and refiners, Newcastle-on-Tyne, have removed their registered office from 47 Pilgrim Street to Arnoco House, Quayside.

Mr. C. A. HEWITT, Ph.C., late manager to Mr. H. Robinson, chemist and druggist, Baildon, has taken over the business of Mr. A. Howe, chemist and druggist, 10-11 Spring Bank, Hull, who is retiring.

CONDY U'REN & SON, chemists, 55 Cobourg Street, Plymouth, have taken over the business of Mr. S. E. M. Venn, chemist and druggist, 43 Ryder Road, Ford, Devonport, who is retiring. The business will be carried on as a branch of the Plymouth business.

BOOTS, LTD., have acquired the pharmacy of C. K. Bransby & Sons, chemists, Grove Street, Wilmslow. Messrs. Bransby's optical business at Bank Chambers, Grove Street, and establishment at 18 Mellor Road, Cheadle Hulme, will be continued as heretofore.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The latest dates for lodging applications for the April Examinations are as follows:—Wednesday, March 17, for the Preliminary. Wednesday, March 31, for the Pharmaceutical License. Monday, April 5, for the Pharmaceutical Assistant. Tuesday, March 30, for the Registered Druggist. Applications should be lodged by 11 a.m. on the respective dates.

Drug Contracts

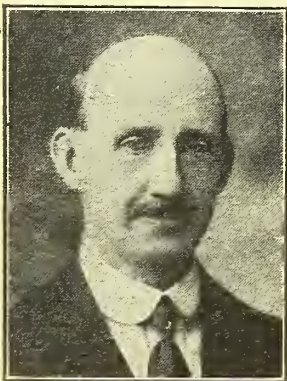
The Boards of Guardians in Northern Ireland are advertising for tenders for supplying the various Union hospitals, dispensaries and dispensary depôts with drugs and medical and surgical appliances for the twelve months commencing April 1. These tenders are now restricted to the six counties of Northern Ireland, a different procedure having been adopted in the Free State, where the central contract system is now in vogue. Contracts will be awarded by various Boards during the month of March. The largest contract is that of the Belfast Union, for which competition is always keen.

Brevities

The pharmacy of Mr. M. McRoberts, 17 Main Street, Ballyclare, co. Antrim, was entered on February 23 and about £9 in money, taken, as well as articles of stock. It is believed that the burglars had a key that opened the door.

Belfast

Mr. R. I. Edwards, the new President of the North Irish Pharmacists' Association, was born in Clones and educated at Wesley College, Dublin, and Methodist College, Belfast. In 1888 he was apprenticed to Grattan & Co., Ltd., Belfast, and obtained further experience with Mr. T. R. Lester, Cork, and with C. and J. Montgomery, Belfast. A further three years enlarged his experience with Messrs. Grattan & Co., Ltd. He qualified in 1904, and opened his present pharmacy in Shaftesbury Square. He was treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Pharmacists of Northern Ireland, who conducted the protracted negotiations in connection



MR. R. I. EDWARDS

with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

Professor Milroy, professor of bio-chemistry at Queen's University, delivered on February 24 one of a series of lectures which have been arranged in connection with the programme for the session of the Belfast and District Section of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. The lecture was on "Micro-Analytical Methods," and Professor Scott Robertson, professor of agriculture, presided.

At the Recorder's Court, on February 27, Charles Tennant & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, 74 Royal Avenue, Belfast, sued Wm. McGuigan, 11 Wellesley Avenue, H. Moore Dunlop, 157 Victoria Street, merchant, and Patrick Quinn, 6 Hill Street, publican, to recover £4 16s. 10d. due on a promissory note given by the defendants and William S. Wilson to the plaintiffs, which had been dishonoured. Defendants were sureties for the principal in the note, who had taken the protection of the Court, after giving bills to secure payment of an arrangement carried with his creditors. Plaintiffs withdrew their proofs of debt against the principal, and now sued the sureties. Judge Thompson reserved judgment.

Cork

At a meeting of the Cork Technical Instruction Committee, Miss Laura O'Connor, a chemistry student, wrote claiming £12 8s. 2d. in respect of expenses incurred by her owing to an injury to one of her eyes, sustained whilst working at the bench in the chemical laboratory. The Secretary of the Committee (Mr. Giltinan) explained that the injury to Miss O'Connor's eye had been accidentally caused by another student. The Committee were insured against third-party risks, but, as this injury was caused by a fellow-student, it was hardly covered. However, he had written about the matter to the Patriotic Assurance Company, whose agent at Cork, Mr. J. A. Splaine, replied as follows:—"My head office advises me that there would appear to be no liability on your Committee for negligence, the accident being caused by the act of a fellow-student, but they authorise me to send you the enclosed cheque for £12 8s. 2d., amount claimed on you by Miss O'Connor." The Secretary said he had thanked the company on behalf of the Committee for their generosity.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. W. G. MacFarquhar, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at Davidson's Buildings, Kenmay.

Among the exhibitors at a Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exhibition, which is being held in Ayr from March 1 to 6, is Mr. G. S. Ogg, chemist and druggist, Newmarket Street.

Mr. C. A. Bignold, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., who has been appointed medical officer of health for Ayrshire in succession to Dr. C. R. Macdonald, is a brother-in-law of Mr. J. W. Pattullo, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

"Prescription business," writes an Edinburgh correspondent, "has been excellent during the past few weeks, especially N.H.I. work. The Commissioners still seem to be reminding panel practitioners of the necessity for rigid economy in prescribing."

Glasgow

At a joint meeting of the local sections of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Institute of Chemistry, on February 26, Professor R. A. Berry, of the Agricultural College, delivered an address on soil nitrogen, dealing with the loss of nitrogen from cropped and uncropped soils, and referring to the results of experiments conducted on prairie soil and at Rothamsted.

Over 300 took part in the annual whist drive and dance of Cockburn & Co., Ltd., which was held in the Ca'doro restaurant on February 24. Mr. C. T. Cockburn, managing director, presided, and was supported by Messrs. Mollison, Cooper, Cowan and Kelly, directors. It was announced that Mr. Cowan Dobson had been commissioned by the staff to paint the portrait of the managing director, who recently celebrated his 50 years in business. Messrs. Wotherspoon and Orr acted as M.C.s.

A QUESTION OF TEMPERATURE.—A limited company was ordered to pay £3 7s. costs (no conviction being recorded) at a London Police Court, on February 18, in respect of a summons for failing to maintain a reasonable temperature in a workroom. The temperature noted, according to the prosecution, was 33 deg. F., and the magistrate remarked that he did not think this a reasonable temperature.

THE PROBLEM IN THE TIN.—The current report (No. 233) of the medical officer of health for the City of London contains an interesting reference to a sample of tinned loganberries which incurred suspicion by the tins showing convex ends and being apparently "blown." As the City bacteriologist found the contents nearly sterile on culture, and negatived the suggestion of bacterial action, another sample from the same consignment was sent to the City analyst, who reported a distinct gas pressure and the presence of 0.20 per cent. of absolute alcohol (by weight). It was thus clear that a slight alcoholic fermentation had been in progress.

Colonial and Foreign News

ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPECIALITIES.—Invitations were recently sent out to dealers in pharmaceutical specialities and perfumery in Buenos Aires to consider a proposal for the formation of a Chamber of Industry and Commerce of Pharmaceutical Specialities and Perfumery.

CHEAP ALCOHOL FOR DENTIFRICES IN ITALY.—Italian manufacturers of dentifrices containing antiseptics may now obtain permission from the minister of finance to use specially denaturated alcohol, supplied at a low price. These dentifrices must, however, bear a statement to the effect that they are intended exclusively for the hygienic care of the mouth.

RUSSIAN ICHTHYOL.—At a recent meeting of the Soviet Industrial Economic Commission it was decided to erect an entirely new factory at Kashperovsk, for the production of ichthyol from the local bituminous deposits. This step is to be taken to reduce the cost of production, which is at present so high that Russian ichthyol cannot compete with foreign preparations.

INDIAN OPIUM FOR DRUGGISTS.—During the year 1924-25, the following Calcutta firms were supplied with medicinal opium from the Ghazipur factory for manufacturing purposes at the concession rate of duty:—Bathgate & Co. (75 lb.); Smith, Stanistreet & Co. (320 lb.); Dr. K. C. Bose's Laboratory (120 lb.); the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works (90 lb.); B. K. Paul & Co. (100 lb.).

NOVOCAINE PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.—The Government of India having previously decided that as the physiological effect of novocaine was not like that of cocaine, its importation into India should not be restricted under item 3 of the Schedule appended to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 720-79, dated February 4, 1911 (Customs Circular No. II of 1911), have now decided that preparations of novocaine should also be similarly treated.

MANUFACTURE OF TINCTURES IN BENGAL.—Five bonded factories in Calcutta and one in Konnagore manufactured medicinal tinctures, etc., during the year 1924-25. Duty was paid on 49,310 l.p. gallons of spirit contained in tinctures and medicinal preparations issued from these six factories, while medicinal preparations containing 15,796 proof gallons of spirit were issued duty-free to the charitable dispensaries and hospitals in the various provinces. The duty realised on tinctures issued from bonded factories was Rs. 2,46,550, against Rs. 2,12,900 in the previous year.

VENEZUELAN DUTY ON PERFUMES.—A presidential decree dated January 20, 1926, modifies Article 571 of the Venezuelan customs tariff to read as follows:—Perfumed oils; perfumed toilet waters; cosmetics; pomades; dyes, tinctures, and fats for the hair and skin; perfumed soaps; perfumed toilet lotions; papier poudré; pastilles for improving the breath; dentifrices; perfumed sachets, are included in the sixth class of goods, chargeable at the rate of 3.125 bolivars per kilo. This rate is further increased by 56.55 per cent. by the application of the various surtaxes in force.

PITUITARY AND SUPRARENAL PREPARATIONS IN ARGENTINE.—The president of the Argentine National Department of Health has issued an order to the effect that adrenalin and all preparations of the pituitary and suprarenal glands must be submitted to a control analysis prior to being placed on the market. The label of the container must bear the date of preparation and serial number of the batch to which the contents belong, as well as the amount and nature of the preservative present. The activity of these preparations may not vary by more than 15 per cent. from the declared potency.

CHEMISTS IN TROUBLE.—After celebrating the last night of the carnival, an English and an Irish chemist, Mr. William Ellison, Ph.C., and Mr. Joseph Finegan, both employed in Roberts' pharmacy, Florence, were arrested by the police on February 16, and brought before the magistrate on February 22. While the latter was fined 150 lire for drunkenness and assault, and liberated. Mr. Ellison was charged with drunkenness, failure to register himself as a resident foreigner, and uttering

offensive language against Signor Mussolini. He was found guilty on all the charges and sentenced to eight months and five days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,400 lire. Mr. Ellison has lodged an appeal against the sentence.

ASPIRIN TRADE-MARK INFRINGEMENT IN BELGIUM.—Fifteen persons belonging to various callings and classes of society, including a pharmacist, a professor of mathematics and a broker, were recently on trial in Brussels charged with infringing the registered trade-mark "Aspirin" of the Farbenfabriken vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co. They were accused of placing on the Belgian market as "aspirin" a product not manufactured by Bayer & Co., and also with issuing it in counterfeit packages. Three of the accused, including the pharmacist, were found not guilty; one was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, 1,500 francs fine and 65,000 francs damages, while the others were condemned to pay damages ranging from 5,000 to 65,000 francs.

RUSSIAN DRUG TRADE.—The "Gosmedtorgprom," the official Soviet organisation for the supply and distribution of medicaments, reports that in 1925 medicinal plants to the value of £43,250 were exported to Great Britain, Germany, France, and America. Liquorice root formed the bulk of these consignments, of which 2,175 tons was exported, the other drugs consisting chiefly of anise, coriander, lime flowers, and cantharides. It is stated that the whole output of liquorice root for 1926 has been sold to North America, and that a deposit amounting to one-half of the estimated value has actually been paid. The chief centre of production of liquorice is in Dagستان, in the Caucasus. France has already placed contracts for the supply of Russian medicinal plants during 1926 to the value of £27,000. Greater care is now being taken in collecting and drying the drugs, and it is hoped to raise these exports to over £100,000 in 1926.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR MISTAKE IN PRESCRIPTION.—A German doctor wrote out a prescription containing morphine and cocaine, but as the doses of each to be taken by the patient were in excess of the maximum amounts laid down in the pharmacopoeia, and the exclamation marks which must be added in such cases against each to denote that the prescriber is intentionally overstepping these limits had been omitted, the pharmacist to whom the prescription was presented, acting on the instructions laid down in the pharmacy regulations, telephoned to the doctor to confirm the doses in question. The prescription was duly made up, and the patient died. For neglecting to take all precautions consistent with his professional duties, especially as his attention was drawn to the mistake he had made, the doctor was condemned to six months' imprisonment by the county court of Verden an der Aller; his appeal to the Reichsgericht was dismissed, and the sentence confirmed.

MEXICO PROHIBITS USE OF INDIAN HEMP.—Although the use of Indian hemp for therapeutic purposes in Mexico has been prohibited since 1920, when a law was passed forbidding the cultivation and sale of this drug, its preparations are still frequently prescribed by Mexican doctors. Recently the Sociedad Farmaceutica Mexicana drew the attention of the Health Department to the difficulties experienced by pharmacists when called upon to compound prescriptions containing a preparation of cannabis indica, and suggested that steps should be taken officially to acquaint the medical profession with the actual position regarding the prohibition of the use of this drug. In its reply the Department of Health points out that "fortunately our materia medica contains many substitutes possessing an action similar to that of extract of cannabis indica, the use of which affords a solution of the difficulty. When acquainted with the benefits accruing to the people by suppressing the therapeutic use of this drug, the action of which is particularly injurious, physicians will be only too happy to collaborate with the authorities for the welfare of the nation." This attitude of the official body is regarded as highly unsatisfactory; especially the recommendation that pharmacists should advise doctors as to the use of substitutes for Indian hemp is dismissed as impracticable, since the tendering of any such advice would most certainly be resented by the latter; indeed, it would be outside the pharmacist's province.

Legal Reports

Repayment Claim Succeeds.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on February 26, before Mr. Justice Hill, Prichard and Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., perfumers, Chenies Street, W.C., sued James Harrison & Co., Ltd., Guiseley, Leeds, for the repayment of moneys paid to the defendants in respect of a contract to supply an automatic filling and packing machine for shampoo powder. The plaintiffs' claim was for the sum of £150, paid on account of the machine, which was to cost £380, but which was not delivered within the specified time under the contract, three months from May 1925. The case was not defended, and his lordship gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Liquidator's Application.—In the High Court, Dublin, recently, in the matter of the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917, and in the matter of Fine Chemicals, Ltd. (in liquidation), Mr. Moloney applied to Mr. Justice Meredith, on behalf of the liquidator, for an order that in consequence of the default of Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Manchester, in not complying with the order of the Court, made on July 28, 1925 (*C. & D.*, II, 1925, p. 204), the liquidator be at liberty to bring in the accounts directed by the order, and that the inquiry at chambers should proceed on the basis of such accounts. The order, said counsel, was that Messrs. Stevenson should within a month bring into chambers an account of all goods and property of the company in their possession or which were in their possession on or since the date of the winding up, and of all dealings by them with the goods, property and assets of the company, and of all moneys received by them in respect of the sale or disposal of such goods. They had failed to bring in that account. Mr. Justice Meredith granted the application, and said that the liquidator would have to give notice to Messrs. Stevenson to give them an opportunity to object to this account.

Unstamped Insurance Cards.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on March 3, Mr. Charles F. Welch and Mr. Walter A. Caley, trading as wholesale druggists at 9 and 10 Jewry Street, E.C.3, were summoned in respect of the non-stamping of Unemployment and National Health Insurance cards. On behalf of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Ashworth said that, although the matter had been going on for a long time, he was only empowered to ask for twelve months' arrears in each case. The State, as a consequence of the defendants' failure to stamp these cards, had lost £60. The authorities relied mainly on complaints of insured persons. In this case the employment of the persons concerned continued, and no complaint was made. Mr. Eustace Fulton, defending, said that Mr. Welch had been absent through illness. He had fully intended attending to this matter, but somehow it was forgotten. It had been left to the cashier to see to the stamping of employees' cards; but there had been some question about the amount to be paid, and it was perfectly clear there had been default in the matter. He was instructed to say that though the £30 loss to the State on account of the firm's contributions not being paid was not legally recoverable, they would pay it voluntarily. The alderman made an order for arrears recoverable to be paid, amounting with fines and costs to £45 12s.

Medical Man Refuses to Keep Morphine Records.—At Mansion House Police Court, London, on March 1, Mr. George Chadwick Kingsbury, M.D., barrister-at-law, Elm Court, Temple, E.C., was summoned at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions for not complying with the Regulations of the Secretary of State under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, the complaint being that the defendant had declined to divulge to the Home Office the name and address of a patient to whom he was supplying morphine. Mr. H. D. Roome (who was accompanied by Sir Archibald Bodkin) prosecuted, and Dr. Kingsbury conducted his own case. Mr. Roome, in opening the case, said: "The sole point in this case is that Dr. Kingsbury has declined and still declines to disclose, either in a record or schedule form in a day book, the name and address of a patient for whom he has for twelve months been in the habit of procuring morphine at the

rate of about 20 grains a week on an average." The matter having come to the knowledge of the Home Office, continued counsel, some correspondence took place between the Department and the defendant, and various officials had interviews with him. It appeared that Dr. Kingsbury was not now carrying on a general practice, but was treating one or two drug addicts, one of these being a man of seventy years, whom he supplied with morphine in quantities sufficient for a day or two at a time. The Home Office, which had shown the utmost patience and consideration, let this matter run on for twelve months, and finally referred it to the Director of Public Prosecutions. The point the prosecution desired to call attention to was that while a drug addict was receiving a drug from one medical man, if this secrecy was observed there was nothing to prevent his obtaining from another doctor a further supply of the drug. Mr. T. W. Cleave, chemist and druggist, director and manager of Butcher, Curnow & Co., Ltd., chemists, Blackheath, deposed that Dr. Kingsbury purchased 10 gr. of morphine of them on December 21, 1923. When asked whom the drug was for, he replied, "Mr. Brown," but refused to give "Mr. Brown's" address. "Knowing him to be a barrister-at-law, I thought he knew the law better than I did," remarked the witness. From December 1923 until February 16 this year the purchases continued. Between August 20, 1925, and January 5, 1926, 410 gr. of morphine was sold to him. Dr. John Dill Russell and Dr. Roche, representatives of the Home Office, gave evidence as to interviews with Dr. Kingsbury on the matter. Defendant: My attitude has never changed from that moment to this, and never will. My determination is the same to-day as it will be in ten years' time, if I live so long. Dr. Kingsbury further submitted that the Regulations were never intended to apply to a consulting physician who administered the drug to a case under his own supervision, and it was monstrous that he should be dragged before a Court of Law to answer such a charge as this. There were thousands of doctors who had never been asked to keep these registers and who never would. He gave up a very large practice twenty years ago, and had since only seen old patients or friends. He had taken no fees, and had supplied the drugs himself in the case with which the summons was concerned. If physicians were compelled to keep such records and give the information the Public Prosecutor demanded, there would be such an outcry that the Regulations would be swept away. The Clerk: What objection have you to giving the name and address of your patient to a responsible Home Office official?—It is the sacred duty of a medical man never to disclose the confidence of a patient, and I never will. Every consulting physician in London is doing the same as I am, and will continue to do so. The entire profession is behind me. Mr. Roome: If Dr. Kingsbury's contention is right, a medical man might become a mere channel for the supply of drugs. There is no fear of information supplied to the Home Office being broadcast. The Lord Mayor said that, in his opinion, there had been a breach of the Regulations; but having regard to the amount of penalty that could be inflicted, he would treat this as more or less a test case, and impose a nominal fine of £26 5s., with £10 10s. costs. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Karl Tage Sebastian Stromwell, 40 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., merchant.—The public examination of this debtor was held on March 2 at the London Bankruptcy Court. The accounts showed total liabilities £12,124 (unsecured, £11,366), and assets, "bad book debts, £8,060." In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that in March 1913 he commenced business as a general agent for the sale of chemicals, iron and steel; a partner joined him a year later, and witness withdrew from the firm in March 1919. He then started agencies for the sale of wood tar, pitch, turpentine, resin, etc., and also traded on his own account in chemicals, iron and steel. He attributed his insolvency to loss on trading in 1920 and 1921, bad debts, and loss in connection with a company formed in 1921 to acquire his business and agencies. The examination was concluded.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

FLETCHER, RITSON & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, druggists' sundriesmen, chemical and drug grinders and mixers, etc. R.O.: 1 and 3 Gower Street, Bootle, Lancaster.

HARDMANS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,200. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, perfumers, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, toilet requisites, cameras and photographic materials and accessories, etc. R.O.: County Chambers, 1 The Drapery, Northampton.

GEES, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, wine and spirit merchants, dealers in stationery, photographic materials and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: H. H. Glaisher and Mrs. Adelaide Glaisher. R.O.: 362 Oldham Road, Manchester.

GRIMSBY WHOLESALE CHEMICAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and merchants and dealers in chemicals and chemical substances, and the products and by-products thereof, electrical, wireless, motor, mechanical and general engineers, garage proprietors, dealers in motor and other vehicles, etc. The directors are: A. G. Lock and R. V. Dolby.

N. B. BROWN'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the pharmacy at 172 Albany Street, Regent's Park, N.W., and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, opticians, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, wine and spirit merchants, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, photographic materials and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: Nellie B. Brown and Clementina B. Irvine. R.O.: 172 Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

SO-CLEANO PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire, prepare, produce, mix, manufacture, pack and dispose of, in the U.K. or abroad, soaps, powders, liquids, pastes, disinfectants, abrasives, and all or any products or articles which are or may be employed as cleansing or purifying agents, and concessions or rights to work the same, to carry on business as manufacturing chemists, drysalers, etc. R.O.: Monarch Works, Kenmore Yard, London, E.8.

LIFE SAVERS SWEETS SALES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire an agency from Life Savers Incorporated, of New York, for the sale of life savers and sweets of various descriptions; to acquire the trade-mark registered in England entitled, "Life Savers," numbered B4C6,828, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in sweets and confectionery, growers and producers of and dealers in sugar, fruits, herbs; canners, dryers, preservers, packers, etc. Solicitors: Redden & Booth, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

BEECHAM ESTATES & PILLS, LTD.—The directors announce an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax at 4s., on the Ordinary shares.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.—The offer for sale of 255,000 ordinary shares of £1 each was made on February 25 and was subscribed for three times over, applications from shareholders, customers and the staff accounting for half the number applied for. Allotment letters were posted on March 2. Dealing in the shares commenced on March 3 at a premium of 9d. to 1s. a share.

UNITED DRUG Co.—The report of the United Drug Co. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1925, shows net income of \$6,222,914, after the deduction of interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$12.27 a share earned on \$34,749,300 outstanding common stock, and compares with \$5,232,400, or \$11.04 a share on \$36,474,800 common stock in 1924.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 30, 1925	Jan. 29, 1926	Feb. 26, 1926
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20 9	21 0	21 3
Amalg. Dental Co. 8% Prefd. Ord.	19 3	20 0	20 6
Deferred 5s. . .	7 0	6 7½	6 6
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1.	9 3	8 9	8 3
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13 6	13 6	13 6
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Prf.	21 3	21 0	20 9
Benger's Food, Ord.	33 6	33 6	33 3
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6½	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord.	172 6	122 6	128 9
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24 0	24 0	24 0
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	22 0	21 10½	21 10½
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord.	35 0	36 3	34 0
Bovril, 6% Pref.	21 6	21 9	22 3
" Ord. . .	23 6	24 0	24 3
" Defd. . .	47 6	49 0	44 6
British Celanese, Ord.	8 3	7 6	5 9
" 7½% Pref.	11 3	10 3	8 9
British Cyanides, Ord.	3 3	2 3	2 6
British Dyestuffs Corp., 7% Pref.	12 3	12 6	12 0
" Prefd. Ord.	6 6	6 9	6 3
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord.	4 3	4 6	4 3
" 8% Pref.	17 0	16 9	16 6
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord.	27 6	27 0	27 6
British Oxygen, Ord.	28 0	28 0	28 0
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref.	6 3	7 0	7 0
Brunner Mond, Ord.	37 3	35 9	35 6
" 7½% Pref.	26 6	28 0	28 0
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5	65 0	65 0	67 6
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref.	23 6	22 9	24 0
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord.	31 3	31 3	32 6
" 5½% Pref.	17 3	17 6	18 9
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	18 9	19 0	19 3
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord., 1s.	7 6	8 0	8 0
" 7½% Pref.	18 9	18 9	18 9
Eastman Kodak Com. (no Nom. value)	£113½	£113	£114
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	—	—	4 6
" 5% Pref.	—	—	4 6
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord.	14 9	13 9	13 9
" 7% Pref.	20 0	20 6	20 0
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	19 0	18 6	18 9
Grout & Co., Ord.	70 0	61 3	58 9
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref.	17 6	18 6	18 9
Idris & Co., "A" Ord.	18 9	18 9	18 9
Ilford, Ltd., Ord.	25 0	24 6	24 6
" 6% Pref.	19 0	19 0	19 3
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	11 3	10 0	11 3
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref.	13 0	12 6	13 0
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord.	60 0	58 9	61 0
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord.	21 3	21 3	22 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref.	20 3	20 4½	20 4½
" 8% Pref.	20 0	20 0	19 10½
" 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s.	10 6	10 6	10 6
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5	£16½	£16½	£17
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref.	12 6	12 6	12 6
Mond Nickel Co., Ord.	37 0	37 0	38 3
" 7% Cum. Pref.	25 0	26 0	24 6
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref.	14 6	14 0	13 6
" 8% Prefd. Ord.	6 9	6 9	7 9
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref.	4 3	7 0	8 0
New Transvaal Chemical Co. 6% Pref.	16 6	16 9	17 0
" 8% Pref.	18 9	18 0	18 3
Salt Union, Ord.	31 9	31 6	31 9
" Pref.	30 0	30 0	30 7½
"Sanitas," The Co., 9% Pref.	22 6	23 0	23 0
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord.	22 6	22 6	23 0
" Defd.	37 6	39 0	38 6
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref.	33 1½	32 6	32 6
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord.	52 9	53 3	53 6
" 5% Pref.	18 9	18 3	18 6
Spratt's Patent, Ord.	50 0	48 9	50 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	21 3	21 3	21 0
United Alkali, Ord.	35 0	34 6	30 9
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	—	—	—
Deb. Stk., £100	£95	£93	£92
Venesta, Ltd., Ord.	23 9	24 0	23 9
" 7% Pref.	20 0	20 3	20 0
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref.	19 6	19 0	19 0
Virol, Ltd., Ord.	82 6	85 0	85 0
" 7% Pref.	21 9	22 6	22 6
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s.	8 6	8 3	7 6
White (R.) & Sons, 6% Pref.	17 0	17 0	17 0
" Prefd. Ord. 10s.	7 6	7 0	7 0
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	18 9	19 0	19 4½

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 29 Wellington Place, Belfast, on February 19, Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P. (President), in the chair. All the members of the Council were present except Messrs. T. W. McMullan, M.P., John Maxwell (Londonderry), and W. E. Wilson. Professor Wren, of the College of Technology, was also present.

At the outset of the meeting the President moved a vote of condolence with the widow of the late Mr. W. F. Wells, Dublin. This was seconded by Mr. W. J. Hardy and supported by Messrs. J. E. Connor, F. Storey, A. C. McBride, and J. C. Culbert, and passed by a standing vote.

QUESTIONS

Mr. A. WILSON asked when the inspector of pharmacies is to be appointed, and when the resolution passed at the last meeting regarding titles would become operative.

The PRESIDENT said the resolution had to be confirmed by the Home Office, which had not yet considered it. The inspector had not been appointed yet.

Mr. WILSON asked if a registered druggist is entitled to have at the back of his shop the words "Dispensing Department."

The PRESIDENT said that would be a matter for the inspector when appointed.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

A letter was read from the Principal of the College of Technology, offering to assist the Society in their educational programme and to co-operate in arranging classes and providing examination facilities.

A letter of appreciation was directed to be sent to Professor Earls. The President added that they would have been in a difficulty but for the help of Professors Small and Wren.

AGRICULTURAL POISON LICENCES

The secretary read a letter from the Home Office enclosing an application for a licence to sell agricultural poisons. Applicant said there was no druggist nearer to his place of business than Ballymena or Ballymoney, ten miles away. The Home Office stated that it is proposed to issue regulations to replace those of June 29, 1917, adapted to the provisions of Section 24 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that, as the village was some miles from a town, he did not think any objection could be raised.

Mr. STOREY said they had failed to get in their hands the administration of all the poison laws. The Council had no power over the granting of licences, except to oppose new licences and renewals.

A resolution was carried calling attention of all county councils in Northern Ireland to the altered state of the law, and pointing out that there are plenty of qualified persons to sell agricultural poisons.

Other applications sent by the Home Office were as follows: (1) From T. & J. McErvel, Ltd., seedsmen, 40 Victoria Street, Belfast, to sell sheep dip; (2) from Mr. McGlade, Knockcloghrim, co. Londonderry, for licence to sell Jeyes' Fluid, sheep dip, and weed killer; (3) from Mr. S. Coleman, Glarryford, co. Antrim, for licence to sell sheep dip and Jeyes' Fluid. Mr. McGlade stated in a letter that he had sold the articles for years past, and that the nearest chemist was in Maghera or in Magherafelt. Mr. Coleman said he was eight miles from the nearest town, there are a good many sheep reared in the district, and farmers would be at a great disadvantage in having to go eight or ten miles to procure dip. In the course of the discussion it was stated that Glarryford consists of only a few houses, and that Knockcloghrim is a village a few miles from Maghera and Magherafelt. The applications were referred to the Law Committee.

LAW COMMITTEE

The Law Committee recommended that Mr. Hudson, Kilkeel, be placed in Part II of the Second Schedule

for the Modified examination, and that Mr. W. J. Thornton, who held a certificate from Queen's University, Belfast, for the Matriculation examination, in which Latin was not included, be registered. Mr. R. McBirney, Kilkeel, who has been registered as a registered druggist for sixteen years, was placed in Part III, Second Schedule, for Modified examination. It was also recommended that Mr. Hamill be appointed solicitor to the Society. Mr. Ed. V. Kerrigan, 99 Park Street, Dundalk, who has been a chemist's assistant for five years, and has passed the Junior Intermediate examination, was placed in Part I of the Second Schedule. The case was considered of Mr. C. Mathews, 83 Falls Road, Belfast, who was registered as a druggist in April 1914, joined the Army in September 1914, and served throughout the Great War and was transferred to the Army Reserve in February 1919, after which he acted as manager for W. J. Henning, Ltd., Whitehead, for three years, and is now carrying on business for himself. He was granted exemption from the Preliminary examination and placed in Part III of Second Schedule.

The report was adopted.

THE EXAMINATIONS

The Education Committee recommended that the Council consider at the April meeting applications from candidates wishing to enter for the examination under Part II, Section 7 (3) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, and that advertisements be inserted in the local papers. Regulations and syllabus for the full course of examinations were discussed, the Committee being assisted by Professor Small and Professor Wren, and the secretary was instructed to prepare copies of the proposed regulations and syllabus for each member of the Committee. These were discussed very fully, and after minor alterations as to the hours of attendance at classes, as suggested by Professor Wren, and alterations in Appendix 1 (a), as suggested by Professor Small, who had a consultation with the Vice-Chancellor of Queen's University, the Committee recommended that the regulations be adopted as draft regulations subject to amendment.

Professor SMALL said that under this scheme there would be two ways of becoming a pharmaceutical chemist. An apprentice of fifteen would have six years before he could be qualified. He would pass the Junior Grade and would go in for Part I, but could not obtain a certificate of Part II before he became twenty-one. There is a scheme in the Faculty of Applied Science, and under this an apprentice, after he passes the Junior Grade, would work for two years for the Matriculation examination, two more years for the Intermediate, and another two for the Final Part I, which would qualify him for the Council examination. If he did not work for the Matriculation the Council examiners would have to examine him.

Mr. CONNOR raised the case of boys in towns distant from Belfast. They would have no opportunity of carrying out this extended curriculum, and if they are not considered there would be great difficulty in getting apprentices.

Dr. FIELDEN pointed out that this was but an additional qualification. Such boys could go on in the country as pharmaceutical chemists, but this scheme was for the B.Sc.

The PRESIDENT said the scheme gave boys an opportunity of taking their classes out in the country.

Professor WREN said the division of the examination into two parts was made with special reference to boys in the country. Apprentices under the new scheme are under much better conditions than under the old plan. So far as he could see, there was no reason why in a centre of any size all the classes in Part I should not be provided, even if candidates have to come to Belfast for Part II. Preparation for Part II could take place in the country, provided technical instruction committees assisted.

After further discussion, it was decided that Professor Small should devise a clause providing for an examination to be held on the same standard as the Dublin examinations up to 1928.

The draft regulations were then accepted, subject to amendment.

British Pharmacopœia

A CONFERENCE took place at the offices of the General Medical Council, on February 23, between the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee, viz.:—Sir Donald MacAlister, Bt., M.D. (chairman), Sir Robert Bolam, M.D., Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., M.D., Sir Nestor Tirard, M.D., Sir Holburt Waring, M.S., Dr. R. B. Wild, Dr. J. A. Adams, Dr. Ashley W. Mackintosh, Sir Norman Walker, M.D., Dr. Leonard Kidd, Dr. Edward Magennis, Sir John Moore, M.D., Dr. P. Hamill, (secretary), and representatives of certain medical scientific and pharmaceutical societies, viz.:—Mr. J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S., and Dr. A. W. Adams (Ministry of Health); Mr. H. H. Dale, B.C., and Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain (Royal Society); Sir W. Hale-White and Mr. A. J. Clark, M.B. (Royal Society of Medicine); Dr. T. R. Elliott and Sir Walter Fletcher, M.D. (Medical Research Council); Mr. E. Lewis Lilley, M.R.C.S., and Mr. J. W. Bone, M.B. (British Medical Association); Mr. Philip F. Rowsell and Mr. Edmund White (Pharmaceutical Society); Mr. A. R. Cushny, F.R.S., and Mr. W. E. Dixon, M.B. (Physiological Society); Mr. F. G. Donnan, F.R.S. (Chemical Society); Dr. A. B. Rendle and Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, M.B. (Linnean Society); Mr. H. Todd and Mr. W. J. Hardy (Northern Ireland Pharmaceutical Society); Mr. G. A. McLean Lee and Mr. J. Smith (Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland); Mr. A. C. Chapman, F.R.S., and Mr. E. Hinks, B.Sc. (Society of Public Analysts).

The President outlined the history of the past issues of the British Pharmacopœia, and the present position as regards its revision. He mentioned that the Dominion of Canada had made a suggestion which might result in arrangements being made for the fuller consideration of specially Canadian requirements, and said it was probable that if anything was done on these lines similar arrangements would have to be made for ascertaining the special requirements of other parts of the overseas Dominions, such as India, Australia, and South Africa. The delegates from the Societies brought forward certain proposals concerning the method of revision, and many suggestions on the subject were offered. At the conclusion of the conference the President stated that these proposals and suggestions would be carefully considered by the Pharmacopœia Committee at a meeting which would take place about the middle of March, after which he would ask the delegates to meet the Pharmacopœia Committee again. On the motion of Sir William Hale-White, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Council for its action in inviting the conference.

Ideal Home Exhibition

At the "Daily Mail" Ideal Home Exhibition, which is being held at Olympia, London, W., from March 2 to 27, are a number of products in frequent demand from chemists. The stands at which these articles are displayed are mostly situated in the toilet and food sections in the Gallery, and include those of W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., whose products are associated with the names of Potter & Moore and Buisson Frères; W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., with a full range of Elfrida beauty preparations, further supplies of which, purchasers are informed, may be procured from chemists; ERASMIC CO., LTD., showing, among a comprehensive display of other lines, their latest production, known as Old London Lavender, which is offered in non-spillable bottles; KOLYNOS, INC., at which samples of the dentifrice are presented to visitors and its virtues explained; THE OATINE Co., where a miniature working model shows how the cream is made; A. & F. PEARS, LTD., who are exhibiting for the first time the new Golden Glory toilet soap. This makes a very effective display, and is well backed up by the various other lines of the "golden" series. PRICE'S SOAP CO., LTD., are showing Olva palm and olive soap and the well-known lavender soap. VINOLIA, LTD., have carried out their exhibit in the Wedgwood style, which is associated with many of the company's preparations, and the attendants in period costume and wigs lend distinction to the stand. Other exhibits of interest in this section include those of

AUTO-STROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., LTD.; MRS. POMEROY, LTD. (beauty preparations); SCHOLL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (orthopaedic appliances); SILK'S TOILET CO.; THERMOS (1925), LTD.; WILKINSON SWORD CO., LTD. (safety razors); and ZEE-KOL MANUFACTURING CO. (skin foods). Situated near by, in the children's section, is the stand of D. & W. GIBBS, LTD. Presided over by archers, this exhibit makes a special appeal on behalf of the children's "ivory castles." There is also displayed a full range of other Gibbs' toilet products. In the New Hall, Gallery, the exhibits include honey and its by-products by THE BE-ZE-BE HONEY CO.; a display of GLAX-OVO, which impresses on the visitor the importance of vitamins; that highly nutritive beverage, HORBLICK'S MALTED MILK; and the well-known preparations of VIROL, LTD. Other exhibitors in this section are C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD., who demonstrate the virtues of Peldo; the HARPIC MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.; and SCHWEPES, LTD.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1829

RETAIL & DISPENSING PRICE LIST

based on definite costing principles

ISSUED QUARTERLY FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE drug index for the month is 147.7, being a fall of 0.5. The surgical dressings index is 216.6, showing a reduction of 8.4 on the previous month, and making it lower than any recorded during the last two years. The following are the chief alterations in cost and selling prices since those given in the *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 186, and enable chemists to correct the Price List up to March 1:—

Cost			Selling Price			
d.	per		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
26	oz.	Ext. drosera. rot. liq.	—	—	3 9	0 7
12	oz.	Ext. filicis liq. ..	—	—	1 9	0 3
81	lb.	Ext. kolæ liq. ..	—	3 0	0 10	0 2
42	oz.	Ext. valerian. pulv. ..	—	—	6 2	1 0
180	lb.	Glyc. bismuthi carb. P.L.F. ..	—	12 0	3 6	0 7
48	oz.	Guaiaacol. cinnamas ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
14	oz.	Magnesium (powder)	—	—	2 0	0 4
21	oz.	Ol. junip. bacc. exot.	—	—	3 0	0 6
216	lb.	Ol. limonis ..	—	7 9	2 2	0 7
204	lb.	Ol. limonis (Messina)	—	7 3	2 0	0 6
156	gal.	Ol. morrhuae (Newfl.)	2 0	0 9	0 3	—
66	oz.	Quin. et ureæ hydrochl.	gr. x	0 5	—	1 5
108	lb.	Valerian. rhizom. Ang.	—	4 0	1 1	0 2
66	lb.	Valerian. rhizom. Belg.	—	2 4	0 8	—

CENTRAL EUROPEAN PHARMACY ASSOCIATION.—During the course of a visit recently paid by Dr. Bela Zoltan and M. O. de Koritsanszky, two distinguished members of the Hungarian Association of Pharmacists, to Vienna to confer with the Austrian pharmacists' organisation, the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society, and the Association of Viennese Pharmacists, a proposal was discussed to bring about the formation of a Central European Association of Pharmacists. It was decided that invitations should be issued from Vienna to the pharmaceutical organisations of the countries of Central Europe, suggesting a meeting of delegates to discuss ways and means of establishing a common front in regard to such questions as pharmaceutical specialities, the limitation of the sale of medicinal agents by druggists, and supplies to members of sick clubs.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

VINEGAR BILL

This Bill, to prevent the fraudulent sale of liquids or products made in imitation of and purporting to be vinegar, was introduced into the House of Commons on March 1.

INSURANCE OPTICAL BENEFITS

Mr. Viant asked the Minister of Health, on February 25, if he has received a deputation of qualified opticians, and has he received their observations in regard to the administration of optical benefits under the National Health Insurance Act?

Sir K. Wood: Before the commencement of the new schemes of ophthalmic benefit in July last, representations from bodies of opticians were made, both to the Minister of Health and to the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance. The Minister has not since received any deputation or general observations from them with regard to the administration of the schemes, but is arranging to receive a deputation at an early date.

ZINC OXIDE

Mr. Penny asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 2, whether he is aware of the large amount of zinc oxide being dumped into this country from America and Germany at about the same price, in the case of America as that country is prepared to sell as the raw material (spelter), and at a price in the case of Germany of about £8 per ton less than the figure quoted in that country; and whether he will, by legislative action, safeguard the British manufacturer against such competition?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: The imports of zinc oxide from the United States have recently shown a considerable increase, and complaints have reached me as to the price at which it is being sold in this country. If imported zinc oxide is being sold here at prices below the cost of production in the country of manufacture, it is open to the British interests concerned to apply under Part II of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, for the imposition of an anti-dumping duty.

INSURANCE DISPENSING

The Report of the Royal Commission on National Health Insurance, which was issued this week at 6s. 6d., is a book nearly 400 pages. We shall deal with the report as a whole, but in the meantime the following recommendation will be of particular interest to qualified chemists:—

We have given careful consideration to this question, and have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable in the interests of insured persons to lower the standard of qualification required for persons who may be allowed to dispense medicines provided under the Insurance scheme. The evidence given before us has left no doubt in our minds that the qualification of the holders of the Apothecaries' Assistants' Certificates is inferior to that of a registered pharmacist, and we accordingly recommend that no alteration should be made in the present requirement.

The report recommends the abolition of Insurance Committees, their duties and powers to be transferred to committees of local authorities.

CALCIUM MOLYBDATE DUTY

Mr. Harland asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 1, whether he is aware that a duty of 33½ per cent. has been levied under the Safeguarding of Industries Act upon a parcel of crude calcium molybdate imported into this country, and that this is used as a substitute for ferro molybdenum as an alloying compound in the manufacture of steel; and whether, having regard to the fact that ferro molybdenum and the ores of molybdenum do not exist in this country, and are therefore admitted free, he will state why calcium molybdate, which also does not exist in this country, is not placed in the same classification?

Mr. A. M. Samuel replied that calcium molybdate is included in the list of articles issued by the Board of Trade under Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, and is therefore chargeable with

duty on importation. No complaint as to the inclusion of this item in the list was made within the prescribed period. He added that calcium molybdate can be manufactured in this country from imported duty-free materials.

THE OPTICAL BILL

The Parliamentary Medical Committee, of which Lieut.-Col. Fremantle is chairman, received on March 3 a deputation from the British Medical Association, with respect to the Opticians' Bill. Its object is, following the precedent of the Dentists and the Midwives Acts, to provide a register of qualified opticians, and ultimately, to prevent any non-registered person from practising as an optician. It is promoted by the four existing opticians' societies, which have formed a joint committee of qualified opticians. Several oculists, including Mr. N. Bishop-Harman and Mr. H. L. Eason, were of the deputation which put the case of the British Medical Association against the Bill. The matter assumes much importance seeing that the Royal Commission on Health Insurance suggests that the treatment of the eyes should be among the additional benefits to be granted. This means that in every town an oculist or optician would ultimately have to be provided. The committee came to no decision on the case presented. At its next fortnightly meeting it will hear the opticians in support of the Bill, and will then resolve on its course of action.

CHEMISTS IN TROUBLE

In the House of Commons, on February 25, the Foreign Secretary was asked whether he is aware that William Ellison, a British subject, employed as a chemist in Italy, has been sentenced by a Florence tribunal to eight months' imprisonment and fined £15 under a new law for using offensive words about the Italian Prime Minister; whether Ellison was defended by counsel commissioned by the British Consulate; and whether representations to mitigate this sentence can be made to the Italian authorities in view of the fact that this appears to have been the first case since the passing of the new Act?

The reply was postponed until March 1, when Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that the British Ambassador at Rome reports that Mr. William Ellison, together with another British subject named Joseph Finegan, who was also employed at Messrs. Roberts' pharmacy at Florence, was arrested by the civil police on February 16. Both men were brought before the magistrate on February 22. Finegan was charged with drunkenness and assault, fined 150 lire, and liberated. Ellison was charged with drunkenness, omitting to register himself as a foreigner, and uttering offensive language against the Prime Minister. He was sentenced to eight months and five days' imprisonment and fined 1,400 lire. His Majesty's Consul at Florence arranged with Messrs. Roberts for the defence of both men. Ellison has lodged an appeal against the sentence. His Majesty's Consul will watch the case.

Mr. Dixey: In view of the fact that this penalty is a very severe one, does the right hon. gentleman think that the Foreign Office might make representations to Rome to see if something can be done to reduce the amount of the penalty?

Sir A. Chamberlain: It is an obligation upon every foreigner within a country to obey the laws of the country of which he is a guest, and the whole case must be regarded from that point of view. The time for intervention by His Majesty's Government has not yet arrived, if it ever does arrive. The case is subject to appeal, and it would be very improper for me to instruct His Majesty's Ambassador to make any representations, pending the appeal.

THE OPIUM AGREEMENT

Sir A. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, on March 3, said that so far as the Government is aware, no foreign Power had yet ratified either the Opium Agreement or the Dangerous Drugs Convention, signed at Geneva on February 11 and February 19, 1925, respectively. The British ratifications of the Agreement and Convention were deposited with the League of Nations on the 17th ultimo.

Modern Physico-Chemistry and its Pharmaceutical Applications

By W. A. Whatmough

XXX. The Electronic Structure of Atoms—IV

THE vogue of quantum dynamics has opened a wide breach for the time being between physical and chemical concepts regarding the electronic structure of atoms. Since relativity of motion explained (?) the fine structure of spectral lines (see Article XX) static atom models are out of fashion in metaphysical-mathematical science. Thus Langmuir's suggestion that the number of electrons

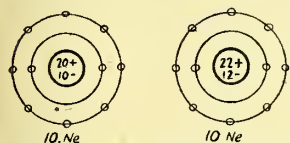


FIG. 36.—Kossel type atomic models of the two isotopes of Neon showing ten extranuclear electrons arranged in two shells. The model is purely imaginary, as electrons are neither point charges nor co-planar. The two isotopes have different masses (22 and 20), but the same atomic number (10) represented by the difference between the number of positive protons and negative electrons comprising the nucleus itself.

in successive shells may correspond to a Rydberg progression ($2 \times n^2$, see Article XXIX, Table II) was branded by Sommerfeld as being based upon a "somewhat cabalistic formula." The innuendo has proved to possess a boom-erang effect.

The inherent difference between the Bohr and Lewis-Langmuir atom lies in the fact that the Bohr electron is virtually an orbit. Nevertheless, the relinquishing of stationary states by Bohr (see Article XXVIII) places his atom in the same speculative category as the chemical (static) atom.

The above illustrates the danger of relying unduly upon mathematical expressions capable of more than one interpretation. Whatever succeeds Bohr's "stationary states" will have to possess all the dynamical properties of an orbit with a mechanical stability characteristic of the chemical atom. A rotating ring electron possesses the unique distinction of being an orbit and of being at the same time in equilibrium with the surrounding medium (i.e., though it is a state of rotatory motion, under equilibrium conditions it possesses a definite zone which is relatively at rest in regard to the surrounding medium).

A noteworthy feature of the Lewis-Langmuir theory of valency (which will be dealt with in detail later) is that chemical combination (except as regards the five lightest elements) is symbolised by completion of octets of valency electrons around the combining atoms. This is effected either by migration of an electron from the valency shell of one atom to complete the octet of electrons of another atom (=electrovalency of many inorganic salts), or by sharing of electron shells of adjacent electrons between atoms (=co-valency typical of organic compounds). Just as the Bohr atom is the only type worthy of consideration from physical (spectroscopic) standpoint, so the Lewis-Langmuir valency hypothesis is so invaluable in interpreting chemical union as to overshadow completely all ideas of widely varying orbits so far as chemical transformations are concerned.

The ring-type electron is in harmony with physico-chemical ideals being persistent and in perpetual (rotatory) motion, as whatever (negligible) internal resistance it may possess, this is overcome and equalised by flow of radiant energy from or to surrounding space. Accordingly the union of atoms into molecules by

the sharing of ring electrons of the type described in Article XI will be used to reconcile these two otherwise conflicting theories, and also obviate the need for a succession of contradictory assumptions such as (a) electrons being infinitesimal (or point) charges of electricity, (b) rotating according to Bohr, or vibrating (according to Langmuir) with perpetual motion, (c) in stationary or static states respectively.

It is noteworthy that the scanty experimental evidence available as the result of x-ray analysis by Sir W. H. Bragg does not support either the Bohr or Lewis-Langmuir arrangement of electron shells.

THE ATOMIC NUCLEUS

An hypothesis of Prout of 1815 is resuscitated in the whole number rule (Article XXIX). Prout considered that hydrogen comprised the fundamental substance from which all elements are formed, so that atomic weights

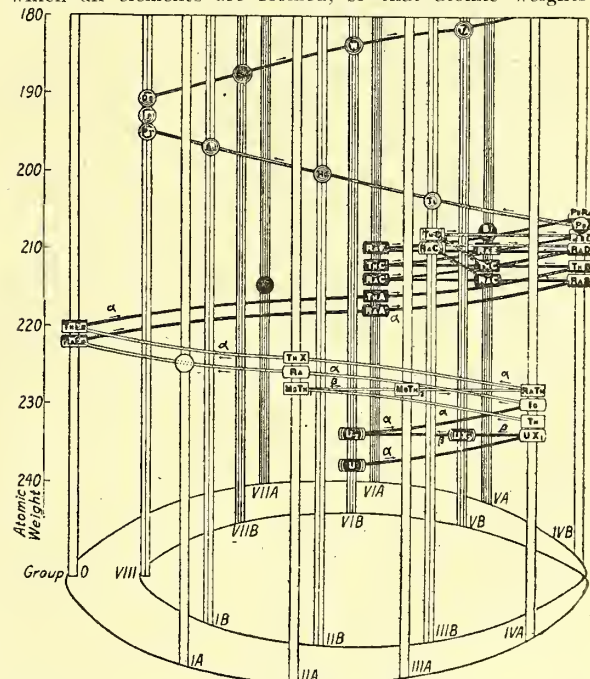


FIG. 39.—The Radio-active Elements arranged by Harkins in a Periodic Helix with indication of type of particle emitted during atomic disintegration.

[This diagram repeats in greater detail the lower portion of Fig. 35, and is obtained from the same issue of the Journal of the Franklin Institute.]

should increase by one unit at a time and be exact multiples of hydrogen with atomic weight. Prout's theory fell into disrepute as increasing accuracy in determination of atomic weights proved that these definitely diverged from whole numbers. The discovery of isotopes revived Prout's conception, which is embodied in a modified form in the helium-hydrogen hypothesis of the structure of the atomic nucleus advanced by Harkins and Wilson, and which accords best with experimental facts. According to this theory, atomic nuclei are built up of alpha particles (helium nuclei) and hydrogen atoms bound together by (intra-nuclear) electrons. However, if the arrangement of extra-nuclear electrons is problematical, the internal structure of the atomic nucleus is wholly speculative. Disintegration of the radio-active elements provides the first evidence that atomic nuclei contain electrons and helium nuclei, these being ejected as β -particles and α -particles respectively.

Rutherford's experiments on the artificial disintegration of atoms have provided distinct evidence that hydrogen is a constituent of the nuclei of certain elements with odd atomic numbers (such as sodium and aluminium). When a radio-active atom disintegrates, its atomic number changes by an amount given by the displacement law of Fajans and Soddy; the ejection of an α -particle resulting in a decrease of 2 in the atomic number, while emission of a β -particle increases the atomic number by 1.

JUBILEE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

These reminiscences of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland during the first fifteen years of its existence, 1875-90, have been specially written by Mr. William N. Allen, Dublin, an ex-President of the Society, and son of the late Mr. William Allen, one of the original councillors appointed and mentioned by name in the Act which created the Society. It forms the first of a series of articles on the Society's history.

THE passing of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, brought to an end a long controversy between the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, the apothecaries and the chemists and druggists. It was a compromise and not, I think, a very satisfactory one. The R.C.P.I. did not wish that the Apothecaries' Hall should get any further control of dispensing, and considered that the Apothecaries Act of 1791 was not carried out, and that the administrative authority should be superseded by a body which would be altogether separated from conferring medical or surgical degrees. Indeed, the Apothecaries' Hall was much out of date, and the governors had failed to carry out the intentions of the Act in question. The chemists and druggists considered that under a proper Act they could provide the country with a properly qualified body of dispensers. The Act of 1875 was not elastic enough, restricting the Society in many useful ways; however, no improvement being possible then, there was nothing to be done but to make the best of it.

After the passing of the 1875 Act the Council held its first meeting on September 10, 1875, and for some months was occupied in framing the regulations necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, making arrangements for holding examinations, and appointing a Registrar and examiners. The examination was held in one day; no preliminary examination was instituted then, the Arts being included. The first examiners were:—

H. N. Draper, F.C.S.	... Chemistry
W. G. Smith, M.D.	... Botany and Materia Medica
Robert Montgomery, M.D.	Pharmacy
E. W. Collins	... Arts

No evidence of apprenticeship was or could be required then; the man in the street was entitled to come up. The title "pharmaceutical chemist" was alone adopted—no examination being instituted for the title "chemist and druggist," that being dropped. I passed at the first examination (May 1876), and became the first elected member. In after years the examination was divided, the Arts part becoming the Preliminary, and chemistry, botany, materia medica and pharmacy the Final for the pharmaceutical chemist qualification. This subdivision was approved of by the Privy Council. Some years after, this body discovered that the subdivision was not in accordance with the Act, and was *ultra vires*. However, this regulation, having been approved and laid according to law on the table of the House of Commons, became of like force and effect as if it had been part of the Act. At various times efforts were made towards altering this regulation, without any effect. The first examinations were held for some years in the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, by permission of the Council of the College; afterwards the Society moved to Harcourt Street, until it finally migrated to Lower Mount Street, where it still finds its home. Sir Dominic Corrigan was appointed its first President, and held that position until he resigned on April 23, 1878. [Readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST who possess some of the older volumes may be interested in turning to the biography of Sir Dominic Corrigan given, with portrait, in that for the year 1875 (pp. 332-33).—EDITOR.] Sir Dominic, who had taken a great interest in the drawing up of the Act from its inception, was succeeded by Mr. Charles R. C. Tichborne, F.C.S., a President who held that position for about five years. Many members of the Council became dissatisfied, and since then it has been arranged that no President was to occupy the chair for more than three years consecutively. At the annual election in 1877, in which I was a candidate, I moved as a point of order that the treasurer's account be handed to the scrutineers with instructions that no member was entitled by the regulation to vote unless his subscription had been paid for the preceding year. This would have prevented

any of the original members mentioned in the Act from voting, as none had paid any subscription. Mr. Tichborne refused to put the motion, so I did not get Council votes and failed to get in. It had the effect that many of the original members paid subscriptions in after years—which was something to be thankful for.

EXAMINATIONS AND FUNDS

During the early years of the Society the finances were very low, the Society being launched without any subsidy or funds. It was not until candidates passed the examination and became members that there was any income, except what profit came from the examination. There was no power to compel licentiates to become members or to impose a yearly licence which might have provided a regular income. The Society, which was never financially well off, was adversely affected when it undertook prosecutions, which cost a great deal and were very troublesome. When successful, appeals were usually forwarded by the defendants to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for remission of the fines and costs, and, being granted, there was serious loss to the Society, which had to pay the legal expenses of both sides. The Council had several times a proposal for the formation of a school. This, however, could not be carried out, as there was no power under the Act to devote any funds towards that end. An arrangement was subsequently come to under which part of the premises of the Society was sublet for the use of a school, which has since been carried on successfully and acknowledged by the Council. At the present time it would appear that the school is managed by a Committee of the Council. The regulations for candidates were altered, and provided that candidates should give proof of attendance at some school approved by the Society and four years at practical pharmacy in an open shop. By degrees much better accommodation for examinations was provided in the way of chemical benches and dispensing arrangements, which became all that could be desired. In addition, a collection of materia medica specimens was obtained, which was a very material help to the examiners.

THE SEAL

An interesting matter is that of how the seal of the Society came to be designed. The Council appointed a committee of three—Dr. Aquila Smyth, Dr. William Frazer, and Dr. Ambrose Leet; presumably they were considered experts. On November 3, 1875, the committee submitted a description and design, which was adopted. The following is the wording of the regulation on the subject: "The common seal of the Society shall consist of a shield, bearing a harp, crowned, and resting on the centre of a St. Patrick's Cross, with the legend 'Seal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, MDCCCLXXV.'" A seal was ordered to be engraved in accordance therewith, and was used for several years, until some time afterwards, considering that the design was wrongly carried out, I wrote a letter which was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 15, 1879. The following is an extract:—

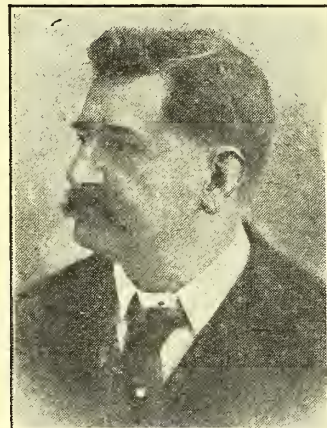
The seal is in low relief, and the heraldic colours are not indicated by the usual method, viz., lines drawn in varied direction to denote a particular colour. The cross divides the seal perpendicularly and transversely, and upon the point of junction of the arms is a shield bearing a harp and crown. This, if blazoned in colours, would be field, silver; cross, red; crown, gold; harp, gold with strings silver.

Now it happens that the cross of St. Patrick is, heraldically speaking, not a cross, but a *saltire*—i.e., a diagonal cross—and is familiar as one of the two diagonals in the

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND



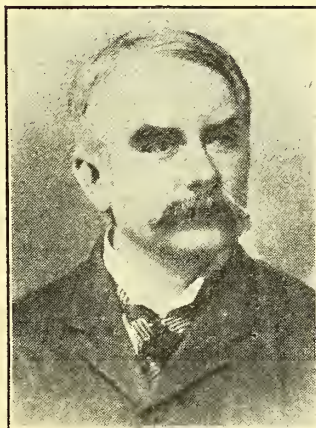
J. E. BRUNKER, M.A.
1883-86 : 1887-89



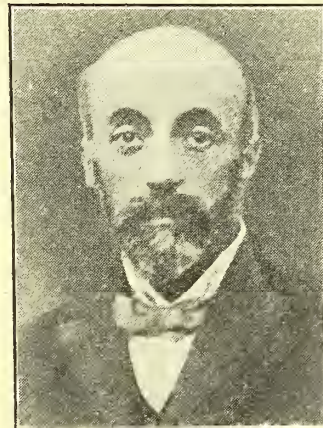
C. R. C. TICHBORNE, F.C.S.
1878-83



SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BT., M.D.
1875-78



W. N. ALLEN
1886-87



C. EVANS
1889-91

THE FIRST FIVE
PRESIDENTS OF

THE PHARMACEUTICAL
SOCIETY OF IRELAND

JUBILEE

flag of the Union Jack, it being the red upon the white St. Andrew's cross. The Knights of St. Patrick also use it as part of the design of their star and badge; heraldic works agree in describing it as a saltire, and I have the authority of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, for saying that it is a "saltire cross"—in other words, a red diagonal cross. Now, the cross upon the seal is not a saltire in any sense, and is, therefore, not a St. Patrick's cross.

The Society, having received the above referred to sanction for a design bearing a St. Patrick's cross, has, strange to say, adopted a seal without one; therefore, that now used by the Society is not the proper seal at all; nor has it had at any time the legal one. Any documents or papers, therefore, stamped with it have upon them impressions that cannot be made to coincide with the description referred to as approved by the Privy Council, and, in my opinion, have very little chance of standing in a court of law if a point of objection were raised. With this possibility, however, have I nothing to do.

This letter gave much annoyance, and I was asked to withdraw it and say it was incorrect. Needless to say, I did not do so, as the facts could not be disputed. The result was that a new seal was engraved, and the first one replaced by it.

NATIONAL EVENTS

The Council very seldom went outside the consideration of its own affairs. Three times, however, it did so. On the death of Sir Dominic Corrigan, which occurred shortly after his resignation as President, a vote of condolence was passed with his family. On the occasion of the Phoenix Park murders (Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke), on May 13, 1882, a vote was passed in sympathy with their families; and on the sudden death of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany a vote of sympathy was passed with her Majesty the Queen and the Duchess of Albany.

All the members of the first Council are dead, as also are many of the early members who came on the Council while I was there. When Mr. Brunker (President) and Mr. H. N. Draper (Vice-President) resigned on May 27, 1889, owing to dissatisfaction at the action of the Council over the proposed Amendment Bill, members at a meeting the night before discussed the proposed Bill and agreed to support the President. Next day, when voting, some members committed a *volte face*. I, too, retired after that.

I was always interested in endeavouring to improve the status of the members, and desirous of learning what kind of knowledge was possessed by candidates at the early examinations. It was most disappointing, and showed a very indifferent knowledge of *materia medica*, botany, and chemistry; even arithmetic was imperfect. One candidate was unable to answer a single question. In this connection the following, written after hearing an examination in chemistry, does not exaggerate what occurred:—

Now there was a certain ruler in that city appointed an overseer among the wise men.

And there came unto him many desirous of answering him questions.

And a certain man came unto him, and he bade the man sit down, and he sat him down.

And he showed unto him a pillar of salt like unto silver that is called nitras, and he said unto him, What callest thou this thing?

And he answered and said, I know not, but the weight thereof is like unto corrosivum sublimatum.

And he showed unto him yet again another salt, which the wise men call potass permanganas, and which being interpreted is the salt of purple:

The same being found in king's palaces, for therein oft times is there need thereof.

And he opened his mouth and said, Lo, the thing is like unto iodum, which is the violet one, and furthermore knew he not of it.

Now there was a certain bottle, and the contents thereof were thick, and of a pleasing odour, and called of the Gentiles, collodium.

And he said the name thereof is sulphuricum, which is also a radical of the tribe of acida.

And he tried him yet again, saying unto himself, peradventure he feigneth ignorance.

And he said, Lo there was a certain man, and he took oxygen and placed therein a ploughshare of iron, and it was consumed away and returned unto the dust.

How great thinkest thou was the weight thereof?

And he answered and said, The weight thereof was of no account, for the heat consumed it away.

And this he said not knowing that two and two make four.

And he tried him with other questions, but he answered them not.

Then he said, go to now and send unto me another like unto thee.

And he did so.

W. N. A.

Since the early times before 1890 I acted for the statutory time (five years) as examiner in pharmacy, when the candidates showed a much better standard and a great improvement upon the early times.

Personalities

MR. F. W. GAMBLE, Ph.C., a director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2, is due to arrive at Southampton on March 9 on his return from an eight months' trip round the world.

To commemorate the completion of twenty-one years' service, Mr. Edwin Thompson, of the home department at the chief offices of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.1, has been presented with a silver teapot suitably inscribed.

MASTER OF PHARMACY ANDRIJA MIRKOVIC, editor of the Jugo-Slav pharmaceutical journal "Glas Apotekarstva," has been appointed director of the pharmacy section in the Ministry of Health of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

AFTER seventeen years' service, Mr. F. E. Whitfield, chemist and druggist, King Street and Regent Road, has resigned the post of dispenser at Great Yarmouth Hospital and has been succeeded by Mr. D. Tunbridge, chemist and druggist, St. Nicholas Road.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has subscribed five guineas towards the issue of the jubilee publication to be presented to Professor Dr. A. Tschirch, director of the Pharmaceutical Institute in the University of Berne, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday on October 17 (see *C. & D.*, February 20, p. 264).

MR. FRANK MOUL, F.I.C., who, after forty-two years' connection with the Aldersgate Chemical Works (formerly at Southall, now at Fulham, London, S.W.) of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, is retiring from the position of manager on account of failing health, was presented, on February 26, by the employees with a rose bowl and a wrist watch. Mr. Moul is a nephew of the late Mr. George Atkinson.

THE Edward medal has been awarded by the King to Alfred Welding, an employee of High Speed Steel Alloys, Ltd., for rescuing a youth who had fallen into a vat at Widnes containing vanadic acid. "The London Gazette" states that the vat was 6½ ft. high, and that its contents formed a jelly-like substance at a scalding temperature. The prompt action of Welding in jumping into the vat and supporting the youth saved the latter's life.

UNDER the title "A Retrospect," Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.I.C., F.C.S., chairman of The "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, E.14, has issued an interesting brochure of 23 pages, giving particulars of his commercial and scientific career. Mr. Kingzett was born in Oxford, where he was allowed the use of the University laboratories while in his fourteenth year. The number and range of Mr. Kingzett's contributions to chemistry during more than half a century indicate that he took the fullest advantage of the privilege accorded him in early life. He was elected Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1873, and was one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry, incorporated in 1877. He was also an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, founded in 1881, and served as Vice-President of the Society of Public Analysts in 1885-86. Mr. Kingzett has contributed from time to time to the proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. His "Chemical Encyclopedia" (first known as the "Popular Dictionary of Chemistry") has reached a third edition, and his "Chemistry for Beginners and Schools" a fourth edition.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

AUCHINVOLE.—In a nursing home, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., on February 21, the wife of David Auchinvole, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MANDELSTAM.—At 9 Pembroke Villas, Richmond, Surrey, on March 2, the wife of B. Mandelstam, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages

APEDAILE-McRAE.—At St. Matthew's Parish Church, Edinburgh, on February 23, Leo Boernstoff Apedaile, chemist and druggist, to Catherine McRae.

Deaths

COOPER.—At Hove, on February 15, Mr. Arthur Christopher Cooper, chemist and druggist, 37 Station Road, Portslade, aged forty-seven.

CUSHNY.—At Peffermill House, Edinburgh, on February 25, suddenly, Mr. Arthur Robertson Cushny, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the University of Edinburgh, aged sixty. Professor Cushny graduated in arts and medicine at Aberdeen in 1889, and was thereupon appointed Thompson Fellow. He subsequently held posts at Strassbourg and Michigan: returning to this country in 1905 he filled the chair of pharmacology and materia medica in the University of London for thirteen years, and then took up a similar position at Edinburgh. His "Text-Book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics" has run into several editions, and his "Action and Uses in Medicine of Digitalis and its Allies," reviewed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, I, 1925, p. 602, constitutes a careful survey of work done in this field of research.

GUY.—At Wynchmore, Wilbury Crescent, Hove, on February 28, Mr. Frederick Guy, chemist and druggist (Glaisyer and Kemp (Chemists), Ltd., 10 Castle Square, Brighton). Mr. Guy passed the Qualifying examination in 1871. The business carried on by him for a long period was founded in 1798, and was one of those illustrated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (II, 1905, p. 189), in connection with the Brighton meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In 1915 it was acquired by a limited company, of which Mr. Guy was chairman and managing director.

HANNAH.—At Pendre, Old Colwyn, Denbighshire, recently, Mr. John Hannah, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

MERRY.—At Goodwood, near Cape Town, on January 24, Mr. Charles Merry, chemist and druggist, manager of Mr. C. A. Faull's pharmacy.

SWINGLEHURST.—Recently, the wife of Mr. Arthur Swinglehurst, chemist and druggist, Barrowford, Burnley.

WEBB.—On February 13, Mr. Noah Webb, retired chemist and druggist, Calne, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Webb went to Calne over sixty years ago as assistant to Mr. Cole, after whose death he managed the business for his widow. He subsequently acquired it and also absorbed the business of Mr. George, chemist and druggist, High Street. Mr. Webb, who retired more than thirty years ago, served on the Town Council and on the Board of Guardians.

WOOD.—At his residence, 1 Avenue Terrace, Clifton, York, on February 27, Mr. Ernest James Wood, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Wood served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. John H. Wilson, Ph.C., Harrogate, and for nearly thirty years was in business at the Clifton Pharmacy, Bootham, York. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. A widow and a son survive him.

THE Huddersfield branch staff of Boots, Ltd., have made a donation of £3 3s. to the funds of the Yorkshire cancer research campaign.

Wills

MR. RENNIE MERVYN GREENWOOD, 23 Mitchell Street, Burnley, representative of R. Parkinson & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists, who died on January 30, left estate of the gross value of £1,260 0s. 6d., with net personality £110 10s. 6d.

MR. GEORGE CARR, chemist and druggist, 250 Western Road, Sheffield, of George Carr & Co., Ltd., who died on January 12, left estate of the gross value of £1,210 18s. 3d., with net personality £1,165 19s. 4d. Probate has been granted to his sons, Mr. Robert William Carr and Mr. George Alfred Carr.

MR. SAM BARNINGHAM, chemist's assistant, 487 Manchester Road, Stocksbridge, who died on October 30, and whose will is proved by his brother, Robert Barningham, of Topcliffe, Yorks, farmer, has left property of the value of £5,177 8s. 11d., with net personality £466 10s. 8d. The testator gives £200 to Jane Ellen Hall, housekeeper in the employ of Foggitt & Son, chemists, Thirsk, and the residue of the property between his brothers and sisters.

MR. WALTER BEACALL BISHOP, North Dene, The Park, Beckenham, and of Alfred Bishop, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 48 Spelman Street, London, E.1, who died on December 13, left property of the value of £162,780 16s. 5d., with net personality £154,581 17s. 11d. Probate is granted to his brother, Alfred Bishop. The testator gives various legacies, among them the following to employees: £100 to Alfred Whiffin, £50 each to J. H. Culham, Lizzie Webster, — Flowerday, E. Rook, Henry Bull, George Mace, and J. Fennimore. The residue of the property is bequeathed as to one-half to his children, Mabel Lily, Dorothy and Oscar Alfred, and the other half for his remaining children.

MR. ALFRED WILLIAM GERRARD, Ph.C., 40 School Road, Moseley, Birmingham, of Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, who died on December 16, left estate of the gross value of £19,945 2s. 4d., with net personality £18,446 2s. 1d. Probate has been granted to his sons, Dr. Alfred Henry Gerrard, M.D., and A. Douglas Gerrard. The testator left certain shares in Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., to his grandchildren Basil and Elsie Smith, £50 to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 10 guineas each to his excellent friends and co-directors John and Maurice Cuxson for the purchase of a piece of jewellery as a gift of remembrance, £100 3½ per cent. War Loan to Clara Beney, certain stocks and shares to each of his children, and the residue of the property to his children, Maud Felice Wainwright, Alfred Henry Gerrard, Archie Douglas Gerrard, Blanche Alice Hamlin, Lily Frances Gerrard, and Sidney George Gerrard.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Pharmaceutical Compound.—On heating a mixture of theobromine, or its sodium salt, benzene and chloro-methyl-ether in an autoclave, 1-methoxy-methyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine is obtained, a product possessing an action similar to that of caffeine. It crystallises in needles melting at 163°–170° C., and forms double salts with salts of organic acids. (Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co. 242,296)

New Bartituristic Acids.—A process for converting an unsymmetrically disubstituted malonic acid or cyan-acetic acid, or a derivative thereof, into the corresponding bartituristic acid, e.g., monoethyl malonic ethyl ester is treated with sodium, and the resulting product with 1-bromo-Δ-2,3-cyclohexene, finally yielding, after further treatment with sodium, urea and Δ-2,3-cyclohexenylethyl-barbituric acid, which possesses hypnotic properties. (Farbenfabriken vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co. 231,150.)

Trade Notes

FREE TOOTH BRUSHES are offered to *C. & D.* subscribers in the advertisement of the British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Hale End, London, E.4.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., LTD., Sardinia House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, ask chemists to write for samples and prices of their corks.

A **STRIKING SUPPLEMENT** in orange and black, printed in this issue, contains the advertisements of Thermogene, Ltd., Vultex Products Co., and Howards & Sons, Ltd.

WINDOW-DRESSING PAPERS.—J. C. King, Ltd., 42-60 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1, publish a special sample set of window-dressing papers, which chemists are invited to apply for.

"LIFE-SAVERS."—Thos. Christy & Co., 4 to 12 Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., have been appointed distributing agents to the wholesale and retail trade for "Life-Savers."

ALADDIN PENCILS.—Aladdin Industries, Ltd., 7C2 Aladdin House, 118 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, make a special offer of Aladdin four-colour pencils. This article is to be extensively advertised in the daily Press.

STONE BOTTLES AND JARS.—Hunt's, Ltd., 33 Henry Street, Liverpool, are specialists in the manufacture of stone bottles and jars used in the drug trade. These are made with or without basket protection. Carriage paid prices are obtainable on application.

ADEPS LANE, B.P.—Croda, Ltd., Croda Works, Rawcliffe Bridge, near Goole, advertise in this issue the all-British lanolin, of which they are manufacturers. The product can be supplied in any quantity. The company also make a special lanolin cold cream.

ASPIRIN TABLETS.—Castle Huskisson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Swinton Works, Moon Street, Islington, London, N., send for our examination samples of aspirin tablets of their manufacture. The tablets are very well made, and the compression is not carried out to a stage that prevents the tablets being readily crushed before administration.

BISTOVOL is a new arsenic-bismuth compound in oil suspension, which is being used in the treatment of syphilis. It was recently the subject of a paper before the Section of Dermatology of the Royal Society of Medicine on the chemotherapy of syphilis. May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, London, S.W.11, who make Bistovol in England, can supply a reprint of the paper referred to.

ACIDOPHILUS THERAPY.—E. H. Spicer & Co., 72 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, advertise in this number *B. acidophilus* Emulsion (Morgenstern), a preparation containing about 250 millions of *B. acidophilus* per c.c. The emulsion is used as a means of establishing *B. acidophilus* in the bowels, in cases of constipation and where it is desirable to correct putrefaction in the intestinal tract. A pamphlet dealing with the uses is obtainable on application.

CUTEX PREPARATIONS.—New Cutex preparations, for which J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., 211-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1, are sole selling agents in the United Kingdom, are Cutex liquid nail polish of a deep rose hue. This sells at 1s. 6d. It is painted on the nails with a camel-hair pencil. The Cutex liquid polish remover (1s. 6d.) is used for removing the varnish from the nails. Cutex nail brilliance is a solid form of polish, which is rubbed on the nails and then buffed, and gives a splendid lustre.

SELL'S TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.—Business Dictionaries, Ltd., 8 and 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, have again issued their annual directory of registered telegraphic addresses. This is the only directory published which contains the list of registered abbreviated addresses supplied by the authority of the Postmaster-General, and as showing its steady growth there are no less than 100,000 of them, compared with approximately 40,000 in 1894, while the number of pages during this period has increased from some 1,170 to 3,000. The classified trades section shows similar growth,

there being practically 1,000 pages and containing the names of over 130,000 firms, under 3,500 separate trade headings. The method of arrangement and the class of firms appearing in this list make the guide of unique value to commercial houses. The price of the work is 45s.

IODISED SULPHUR LOZENGES.—This new lozenge, introduced by Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., 6-8 Cole Street, Borough, London, S.E.1, is proving very popular, as it is an advance upon the old round, compressed sulphur tablet. There is a definite iodine content, viz., sodium iodide, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in each tablet. The flavour of both the precipitated sulphur and the iodine is masked by terpeneless oil of orange. The tablets keep indefinitely. We are informed that the formula was originally suggested to the firm by a practitioner who has had special experience in the treatment of goitre and glandular troubles. In his opinion the combination of sulphur and iodine will have a marked effect upon the blood and glandular troubles. A show screen is given with all orders. Chemist's name and address will be printed on the cartons. Any chemist applying promptly will receive an 8-oz. free sample.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," February 24, 1926.)

- "EMULAC"; for chemicals (1). By Thos. Fewster & Son, Ltd., Bankside, Seacroft, Hull. 466,013.
- "ERLYBIRD"; for a wormkiller and fertiliser (2). By J. Metcalf, Argyle Street, Accrington. 464,144.
- "CYANOGAS" on device of circular balloon ("Cyanogas" disclaimed); for an insecticide and rodent exterminator (2). By American Cyanamid Co., 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. 464,657.
- "SUN BRAND POTASH" with device of sun rays and bull's head; for agricultural potash (2). By The Potash Supply Co., 41 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3. 464,452. (Associated.)
- "UKANO"; for medicinal headache powders (3). By J. R. A. Anderson, 957 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 459,582.
- "SEATRAIR"; for a medicine for the treatment of sickness caused by motion (3). By S. G. Howell, 37 Balfour Road, South Norwood, S.E.25. 465,082.
- "SPECIFENE"; for all goods (3). By Higginson, Ltd., 137 Upper Bond Street, Hinxley. 465,509.
- "SIROP FAMEL" on oblong label device, including medals ("Famel," "Famel's" and "Wilcox, Jozeau & Co." disclaimed); for a pharmaceutical preparation made in France (3). By Lacteosote, Ltd., 15 Great St. Andrew Street, London, W.C.2. 457,141. (Associated.)

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

- | | |
|---|---|
| E/23. Antimalaria tablets | F/23. "Ksot" (an antiseptic, also said to be used for brewing beer) |
| E/23. Antithromogen | E/23. Peptonised biscuits |
| W/242. Chesterman - Leeland trusses (supply here) | P/13. Reuter's syrup |
| B/23. Colcos socks for rheumatism. | B/23. Sana wool |
| D/13. Conducto surgical dressings | B/22. Sodium carbonate in flake crystals |
| D/13. Iododent tooth paste | B/23. Unihygea Disinfectant |
| B/23. Kelvin bandages | S/242. "Veroda" hair-setting lotion |
| A/42. Lexol | |
| B/23. Luckwell irrigators | |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aluminium screw caps for jars. T/262 | Iodine Vasogen. L/222 |
| Bactol. R/23 | Kohl for the Eyes. B/23 |
| Beraplast. D/13 | Novasurrol. F/192 |
| Clover Leaf corn plaster. M/13 | Patent agent, firm in London. C/272 |
| Dunn's Dunnoline. B/23 | Thermos flasks. H/132 |
| | Vesavine. B/23 |

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Salesmanship Points

from multiple shop organisations merit serious attention, and I have been greatly interested in your report of Mr. Akeroyd's address (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 298). Special interest attaches to his remarks on the multiple-shop treatment of proprietary medicines, as contrasted with presentation of their own specialities. Repeat business for the former may lead customers elsewhere, but the company's own proprietaries bring back satisfied customers to one branch or another of the same concern. Many chemists will acclaim this as justification of their policy of pushing their own specialities; but how does this policy affect manufacturers of proprietary preparations? They are not likely to regard it favourably, in spite of the alleged prohibition of substitution. Has it occurred to anyone that shops where advertised proprietaries were stocked and displayed, but no "own" proprietaries existed, might receive special encouragement from manufacturers?

Mr. H. E. Clement

manages to hit several nails on the head in his announcement of his candidature for a seat on the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union. In view of prevailing dissatisfaction with the working of the R.P.U., as manifested in your report of the Southport meeting (p. 298), special consideration should be given to the views of a candidate who appears to know what we need, and how we ought to proceed to get it.

Tannic Acid,

according to Mr. W. B. Forbes (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 305) is not a pure substance; but presumably what he means is that the substance commonly known as tannic acid is not pure. Otherwise his statement is paradoxical, since it may be interpreted as meaning that there is no such substance as tannic acid. The net outcome of the research undertaken by Mr. Forbes appears to be that absolutely pure tannic acid is at present unknown, and that there is some uncertainty respecting the correct formula for gallotannin. It is not surprising to learn that traces of gallic acid occur in all commercial varieties of tannic acid, since it is well known that small quantities of the former exist in galls, and the use of water in the extraction of tannic acid must obviously result in the simultaneous extraction of some gallic acid. Moreover, gallic acid is readily formed by hydrolysis of tannic acid. It seems to be a matter for the skill of the manufacturer to remove all traces of gallic acid. Apart from this, absolutely pure tannic acid would be much more expensive than any commercial product, and I doubt if its effect as a medicament would be proportionally increased.

Belladonna Root

not unnaturally varies in its alkaloidal content at different periods of growth, and I fail to see that Mr. Blackie's results, as reported in your last week's issue (p. 307), carry us much further than those of earlier and perhaps more experienced investigators. While inquiries of this kind may show that plants grown in a particular locality contain more alkaloid one year than another, plants grown in other localities may yield different results at different periods, so that no single set of results is sufficient to justify changes in official descriptions of the drug. Belladonna root of commerce is likely to consist of the product of plants of more than one year, and grown under widely differing conditions. Accordingly, there would not seem to be sufficient justification for the suggestion that it might be well to fix an official alkaloidal standard for belladonna root, or that the measurements of the specimens examined by Mr. Blackie indicate the desirability of modifying the B.P. description in respect of the size of the root. Standardisation of preparations still seems to be the best method of securing uniformity, apart from the use of the alkaloids themselves.

Mr. Hines

returns to the attack in your last week's issue, and goes far to prove that local formularies are not desirable in the interests of insured persons. I am of those who would have doctors write prescriptions suitable for each individual case, without resort to anything in the nature of a ready prescriber. But to insist upon this would involve us in a small revolution, and that is conceivably why the powers that be turn the blind eye on prevailing methods of treatment, especially those that are not costly. Both doctors and chemists might protest if every patient was required to have individual treatment, and demands for increased remuneration would doubtless become much more emphatic. It is useless to ignore the fact that neither doctors nor chemists can afford to live up to a standard of prescribing and dispensing for insured persons such as politicians have talked about but are unwilling to pay for.

The Revival of the Old Symbols,

to which you refer in connection with the pottery for which S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., are responsible, is most interesting. It must stimulate the curiosity of pharmacists as to what is the signification of the symbols. In the case of the specimen you illustrate the sign is not a very common one; it represents "wax." The use of this on a jug leads to the question as to what principle is being followed in the selection for the vessels which are to bear them. Messrs. Maw and this association of their name with pottery tempts me to ask another question: Did they at any time, perhaps about 1850, issue syrup pots in the form of chevrettes bearing their name—MAW—impressed under the base? I have two labelled "Syr. Cardiac." and "Syr. Tolu," which I fancy were made for Messrs. Maw, because about that time it was not unusual for potters to impress the names of their clients on the wares they made for them. That there is any doubt about the matter in my own mind is due to the fact that there is a firm of potters of a similar name, Maw & Co., whose works are at Broseley, in Shropshire.

The Invention of Names

in these trade-mark days is almost a fine art. Some of the most striking and happy ones have been the outcome of the chance juxtaposition of their elements, some of an illuminating inspiration, and some of laborious mental effort. One of the latter and, in my opinion, one of the least happy, but at the same time one of the most successful in the eyes of the public, is "chlorodyne." How long it took Dr. Collis Browne to decapitate "anodyne," curtail "chloroform," and join the tail of the first to the head of the last and make a "green pain" will never be known, but the very notion of these operations has a sanguinary complexion with more than a tincture of the green sickness. The mental fatigue may have been the cause of the bious cast which this word for ever bears. However much we may show a clever ingenuity in devising names, we can hardly hope to emulate the old alchemists. According to "Nature" (January 30, 1926), Messrs. Wiedemann and Ruska have been giving a list of some of the Arabic alchemical "Decknamen" for metals and other substances. Among these names, all of which are allusively descriptive, there are many which have a fine air of poetic feeling far removed from our prosaic cut-and-patch methods. Here are some, with Mr. Holmyard's translations, given to sulphur: *Al-'aqrab*, the scorpion; *dhū al-janākīn*, the winged; *al-'arūs*, the bride; *al-zuhār*, the moaner; *al-dhāhābi*, the golden. For mercury there are *al-katib*, the scribe, and *hayatūl-ajsād*, life of the metals; and for sal ammoniac *al-milh al-tayyār*, the flying salt. Our English tongue is much too fine a thing to be spoilt with the monstrosities which every day deface our public prints. But our incorrigible self-consciousness will always prevent our giving play to fine feeling in the making of trade-mark names.

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The principal Editorial in *The Chemist and Druggist* for February 6th, 1926, emphasises the importance of biological methods in the assay of therapeutic substances which depend upon vitamin potency for their efficacy.

To quote the article in question: "It [biological standardisation] is the only method by which the growth-promoting vitamin of cod-liver oil can be estimated."

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JELLIES

Editorial Articles

Medical Research—II

THE independence and diversity of the researches supported by the Medical Research Council is evident from the fact that more than half of the Council's report (for 1924-25) concerns researches on twenty-four specific subjects, each one of which is a sub-science in itself. Experimental work in the various hospital clinical units provides information of vital importance to the general well-being of the nation, as well as to medical practice in general. Thus it has been found that the albuminuria and other evidence of renal damage claimed to be the result of high protein diet is apparently due to lack of vitamins or some other essential constituent of fresh food. The extreme sensitivity of the renal system to vitamin deficiency is very striking, and the suggestion is made that attention to this point may be of importance in the general treatment of kidney disease. The treatment of individuals suffering by hyperthyroidism (exophthalmic goitre) with iodine results in most instances in a notable and apparently permanent improvement. The place of vitamins in medical research on malnutrition is evident from the fact that "Nutrition" begins with accessory food factors (vitamins) and records little else, even the protein section being linked up with vitamin-B metabolism. This section contains only items already summarised in the *C. & D. Progress of Phar-*

macy, and shows how closely the latter covers research of pharmaceutical, medical, and economic interest. Incidentally it is reported that recent research suggests that the antineuritic and weight-maintaining properties of vitamin-B are not due to the same constituent, so that a sixth vitamin is possible. The treatment of infantile atrophy by means of oxygen-enriched air shows that lack of oxygen in the blood (or anoxæmia) may be one of the causes of lack of growth in infants, and this is likely to provide another use for the oxygen cylinder besides treatment of pneumonia. A new base, "haem," has been obtained from haemin, which unites with globin to form haemoglobin. The variation in composition of the different pigments in invertebrates is explained by the fact that haem unites with many nitrogenous substances other than globin. The spleen, which is larger in life than in the dead body, has been found to play some part in regulating the amount of haemoglobin in the blood. The spleen may contain as much as one-sixth of the total blood in the body, and its blood is richer in red corpuscles than that elsewhere. Work is in progress towards linking up gland activity with general metabolism. Thus from many experimental results obtained at the Lister Institute it is concluded that the sexual glands contain hormones which increase nitrogen metabolism. Studies of thyroid gland during pregnancy in animals have yielded further evidence of the important part played by the lymphatic system in thyroid function. The responses of the thyroid gland to chemical and dietetic factors is being studied, and already it has been found possible to use thyroglobulin as an antigen in serological work. Several insulin investigations are progressing, and incidentally treatment of diabetics with raw fresh pancreas has proved to be a failure. Tuberculosis is also a focus of intensive investigation. The bacteriological researches include tests of the germicidal activity towards tubercle bacilli of various oils and fatty acids and the possible future preparation of an "oleo-vaccine." It is found that animal oils are more germicidal than vegetable oils, and that their potency is increased by insulation (this recalling vitamin-D formation from irradiated cholesterol, which is also recorded in the section on vitamins). As regards tuberculin, the intradermal test used by the Tuberculin Committee, which is a modification of Christiansen and Stub's technique, is most easily used and gives consistent results fully justifying the value of this test. The potencies of the different brands of veterinary tuberculin on the current use were found to vary widely. Little advance has been made as regards tuberculin for use in human therapy. Chemotherapy of tuberculosis has received considerable stimulus by the introduction of sanochrysin (sodium aurithiosulphate). The first clinical trials show relatively poor results in open pulmonary tuberculosis. The evidence that the drug does exert a specific action on tuberculous tissues was considered sufficient to justify further study, though Sir Almroth Wright concludes from his experiments that sanochrysin exerts no bactericidal effect upon the bacilli in human tuberculous lesions. Morrhuates are also being tried as germicides for tubercle bacilli. Among the filter-passing viruses the virus of vaccinia presents points of peculiar public interest in addition to cancer and canine distemper mentioned in our first article. The virus of vaccinia, though invisible under microscopes using objectives with glass lenses, has been shown to be particulate. This virus is thrown down from clear suspensions by a specific agglutinating antiserum. New observations show that, in the absence of any wound, the easiest mode of access of the virus to the animal body is through the lining membrane of the nose. It is suggested that the special susceptibility of the nasal

mucous membrane may give a useful link between the agent of vaccinia and the unknown causative agents of influenza and common colds. As regards x-ray therapy, it is stated that there are good reasons for believing that international unanimity will soon be reached as regards standards and units of x-ray intensity for use in medical radiology. Attempts are being made to measure the clinical effects of light rays to serve as a guide to optimum dosage for use in heliotherapy. The bactericidal power of the blood rises after exposure to light, but the change is relatively transient, while different observations show that excessive dosage with light is harmful. General biochemical researches are important, and include several findings of pharmacological interest. One conclusion arrived at is that quinidine is at least as efficacious as quinine in the treatment of malaria, and that there is no clear evidence of any difference in toxicity. Diuretic drugs are of little use in the treatment of dropsy due to nephritis, being unnecessary in mild cases and ineffective in severe ones. Among the notes on researches concerning anaesthetics it is stated that psicaine is unlikely to be useful as a less dangerous substitute for cocaine in producing local anaesthesia. On the other hand, it is recorded that borocaine (ethocaine borate) is the ideal surface anaesthetic of very low toxicity. New methods for the study of phagocytosis are shedding new light on streptococcal injections, while bacteriophages (or transmissible bacterial lysins) would appear only to be produced in the presence of the living bacterium. Food poisoning, the physiology of vision, and auditory sensation are other special subjects which lead to the section of the report dealing with industrial medicine and industrial fatigue. A simple demonstration of the interweaving of special, general, and industrial medicine in modern scientific studies is evident from an extensive inquiry into the physiology of muscular work in diabetics. The results suggest that carbohydrate alone is the source of muscular energy, and that insulin has the simple function of maintaining (in some unknown manner) a store of carbohydrate ready for use by the muscle in its recovery from contraction. Physiological fatigue and psychological susceptibility to accidents add to the complexity of the subjects designated as medical research. The report of the Medical Research Council proves that research for the alleviation of human suffering and disease was never being more vigorously prosecuted than at present. What is far more important, however, is the breadth of vision characterising the researches, with a consequent welcome abandonment of medical dogma and infallibility which has until late years prevented real progress in clinical medicine. Medical research promises much in the near future regarding prevention of disease as a result of finding its prime causes.

The Reaction in Sugar

AMONG the articles of Mincing Lane produce affected by the recent wave of depression, sugar is probably one of the most prominent. This is partly due to the decidedly restricted general demand and the increased resources of cane-producing countries, including India. In the earlier part of the year speculation in sugar, both in America and on this side, combined with quite a good trade demand, helped prices upwards to a moderate extent, and deliveries into consumption for last year were considered very satisfactory, especially in the United States. This was commented on in our issue of January 30 (pp. 159-160), when we stated that, although the outlook was certainly brighter than a few months previous, possibilities as to a further recovery could not be viewed optimistically unless unforeseen

circumstances intervened. During the last fortnight or so the main reasons as above mentioned brought about a change of sentiment in favour of reactionary conditions and led to a considerable amount of liquidation in the terminal market. This chiefly affected March delivery, in which heavy bull commitments had been built up, and the price dropped to well under 14s. Until mid-February the tendency showed considerable resistance towards these bearish factors, such as the more definite forecasts of an enormous new "record" crop in Cuba (the yield of which now promises to be at least 5,300,000 tons), and the disappointing returns of home consumption. One reason for this resistance was the deterioration in the aspect of the Java crop and the consequent curtailed offers from that quarter which resulted in India hastening the completion of her requirements by the placing of large orders for European granulated sugar, including British, apart from notable purchases, also from the United States. The sum total of India's purchases from various sources outside of Java have been estimated at roughly 100,000 tons, but this demand would appear to have already been satisfied, and had only a temporary effect on the market. The shortage of the coming Java crop seems likely to be largely offset by increases in other main crops, including this year's Indian crop, which, in contrast to a big deficit last year, promises to yield an increase estimated at about 400,000 tons. This latter important item, coming on the top of the revised official forecast from Cuba (from 4,800,000 to 5,280,000 tons) has certainly exerted a bearish influence on the market, especially for raw sugar, the imports of which into this country have heavily increased within the last few months. Allowing for the increase in the Indian crop reported, the world's increase in production this season should be well over one million tons, compared with an increase of approximately three and a-half million tons for last season. The Cuban crop has now been getting into full swing, although its peak may not be reached for another month or so, and until then the attitude of Cuban shippers is likely to be severely tested under the more cautious policy pursued by refiners at a time of the year when the consumptive demand is usually at its lowest. Meanwhile confidence in the market stability has again been shaken, and Cuban sugar, cost and freight to New York, which had been selling up to about 2½ cents per lb. for prompt shipment, has already been sold down to 2½ cents and possibly less, under the increased weight of offers and the rapid development of the crop movement, to upwards of 200,000 tons a week. For the present, possibilities as to a further expansion of the world's consumption would appear to be left out of consideration for sufficient reasons. Not only have American reports been distinctly bearish of late in consequence of the more reluctant attitude of domestic refiners to make provision for their needs in raw sugar, but there does not seem to be much room yet for any important revival of buying of Cuban sugar on European account. For one thing, home refiners, who were perhaps somewhat unduly optimistic with the turn of the year as to the course of the market, have already large reserve stocks at their disposal, consisting mostly of Cuban and the main descriptions of preferential sugars, including Australian, the accumulation of the arrivals of which, after the hold-up of the shipments during the seamen's strike, has made itself felt lately. It was estimated that the total supplies from the Antipodes accounted for within the last six months or so, including the quantities yet to arrive and already shipped in fulfilment of contracts with British refiners, were well over 200,000 tons. The competition of preferential sugars on the revised basis rate of preference adopted last year,

and the fact that there is a prospect of another large increase this year in the cultivation of home-grown sugar, of course, mean that the filling of this country's requirements is a good deal less dependent on imports of foreign or full-duty sugar, either raw or refined. The home statistical position at present deserves particular notice, having regard to excessive supplies as indicated by the official returns given hereunder:—

Total tons	1924	1925	1926	Increase or decrease on the year
U.K. imports (January)...	156,172	126,691	194,829	68,138+
U.K. consumption (Jan.)	127,928	126,058	122,381	3,677—
U.K. bonded stocks on January 31	172,150	136,750	457,050	320,300+

While the deficit in home consumption for January compared with the same month in the two previous years will probably be made up later on or in the more active season, these monthly figures, nevertheless, must be regarded as very disappointing. The spasmodic outlet in the face of abnormally heavy stocks is undoubtedly a matter which is causing apprehension to the merchant trade after the generally poor result of their operations in the past season, owing to the liquidation of sugar that was acquired at relatively high prices. The most striking feature in the figures tabulated above is certainly the exceedingly heavy accumulation of the stocks in bonded warehouse to 457,050 tons, recorded on January 31, which indicates an excess of over 320,000 tons compared with a year previous. It is, of course, unthinkable that actual consumers would be tempted to lay in stocks to any notable extent in excess of their current needs under present abnormal statistical conditions and the increased quantities now coming into sight. At any rate, the outlook for the next month or two does not favour firmer markets; in fact, the downward tendency may easily become accentuated until new views may be taken as to the policy that will be adopted having regard to the sowings for the next Continental beet crops.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a *stamped and addressed envelope*, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 9, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 20. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 3, Mr. Philip F. Rowse (President), in the chair. Miss Buchanan was the only absent member.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry to have to apologise once more for the absence of Miss Buchanan. She had written, however, saying that she was much better, and that the doctor was much more pleased with her progress than had been the case hitherto. In the circumstances Miss Buchanan asked the Council to excuse her extended absence.

DEATH

The PRESIDENT made sympathetic reference to the loss suffered by the Society by the death of Mr. George Shiach Kitchin, a member of the North British Branch. Members of the Council were aware of the immense labours he had put into the administration of the National Health Insurance Act in Scotland, and particularly in those provisions dealing with the remuneration of the pharmacist. He (the President) was convinced that not only in Scotland, but also in England, pharmacists were much the poorer for the passing of Mr. Kitchin. (Hear, hear.) The President moved the following resolution:—

That this Council has learned with deep regret of the passing of George Shiach Kitchin, and respectfully offers to his family an expression of sympathy in their bereavement. Mr. Kitchin, by his zealous services for pharmacy in connection with the administration of the National Health Insurance Acts in Scotland, and by his chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, has assured for himself a lasting place in the memory of Scottish pharmacists, and the Council, in placing on record their own sense of the loss which the society has suffered, feel sure that this will be shared by every member of the Society to whom his work was known.

MR. GUTHRIE said that for the last twenty years Mr. Kitchin had taken a very conspicuous part in pharmacy, both as a member of the North British Executive in the early days before the Insurance Act came into force, and particularly since the passing of the Act. Although not in his own business called upon to take any part, or, if any, a very small part, in trying to lick the new machinery into shape, he had felt drawn from the start to the minute work entailed by the Act as affecting pharmacists, and to the very end he laboured in connection with the work. He had filled all the offices, and was secretary from the beginning of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Committee, and remained in that position right up to the end. In addition to holding various offices he did a tremendous amount of work in the direction of avoiding waste. Mr. Kitchin was a man who had been conspicuously honest in every bit of work he took in hand.

The resolution was carried.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Thirty-five persons were elected members of the Society, and ninety-four persons as student-associates. A number of persons were restored to the Register, and forty-one persons to the Society. The registrar reported that 158 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

THE CHARTER

A letter was read from the Bath and District Branch of the Society enclosing copy of the following resolution, passed after discussion:—

That the Bath and District Branch, having discussed the subject of the Charter and the Pharmacy Acts, is of the opinion that it is not politic to attempt any considerable revision of the Charter, and that in any event the introduction of a delegates' meeting (other than that at present held during the annual conference), either in addition to or as a substitution for the annual meeting, would not be productive of any benefit commensurate with the expense.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee submitted a report in which it was stated that several schools had been recognised

for chemistry and physics. The Committee directed that a letter should be sent, through the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, to the responsible authorities, stating that the Council's attention had been drawn to the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill at present under consideration, and to the fact that under that Bill the Society's qualifications would not be recognised in South Africa unless the South African qualification was similarly accepted as entitling to registration in this country, and pointing out that the Society could only consider the acceptance of the South African qualification when arrangements had been made for persons wishing to obtain their qualification to attend approved courses of instruction and until the general standard of the South African qualification had been raised. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £915 9s. 10d., amounted to £10,023 8s. 7d., comprising the following items: Subscriptions, £6,672 4s. 6d.; examination fees, £810 12s.; registration fees, £449 8s.; restoration fees, £19 9s.; certificates of qualification, 11s.; penalties, £115 6s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" advertisements, etc., £706 1s. 5d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal" student-associates' subscriptions, £72 9s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket-Book," £39 10s. 7d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £9 6s. 9d.; registers, £21 4s. 3d.; "Year-Book," £5 7s.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £82 7s. 4d.; interest on investments, £105 4s. 11d.; sundries, £7 16s. 6d. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,043 14s. 1d., and £4,950 had been transferred to the deposit account, leaving a balance of £28 14s. 6d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £47 6s. 6d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £42 19s. 3d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £50 2s. 11d.; Orphan Fund, £47 17s. 10d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £4,744 15s. 4d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £797 2s. be approved. The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that seven applications had been considered, and grants varying from £20 to £30 had been made. The following special contributions were announced:—Cardiff scheme of collection for the Fund, £51 2s.; Rhyl and District Branch, £18 17s.; Southport and District Pharmacists' Association, £17 18s. 6d.; W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., £5 5s.; W. K. Somerton, £4; South-West London Chemists' Association, £3; York and District Chemists' Association, £2 2s.; Guild of Public Pharmacists, £2 2s.; Burnley and District Branch, £1 11s. 6d.; R. C. Tveen, £1 1s.; Scarborough and North Riding Pharmacists' Association, £1; Southampton Chemists' Social and Athletic Club, 15s.; Wallasey Pharmacists' Association, £7; Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association, £3 3s.; F. P. Watson, 18s. 6d.; W. J. Melhuish, 10s. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

This Committee reported that during the month four applications had been considered, and grants made ranging from £20 to £60. The report was adopted.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

The Conference Executive Committee stated that they had considered a letter from the secretary of the Brighton, Hove and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society conveying formally the invitation for the Conference to visit Brighton in 1927. The secretaries were instructed to write stating that the Executive cordially approved of the idea of visiting Brighton in 1927, and were agreed that the invitation should be recommended to the annual meeting at Leicester for acceptance.

The suggestion remitted by the Council to the Committee as the result of the resolution passed at the meeting of teachers held at the Glasgow Conference, that an educational section of the Conference should be formed, was discussed at length by the Committee. The Committee did not, however, find themselves able to make any recommendation to the Council on the matter.

Mr. WHITE said there was a great difference of opinion as to the expediency of inaugurating the proposed section. He thought it would be extremely useful if the Council could have an opportunity of meeting the teachers and giving them a chance of talking over their difficulties with a view of promoting, as far as possible, a uniform system of education throughout the country. He suggested that it would be a good plan to refer the matter to the Education Committee.

Mr. PECK seconded, and the matter was referred to the Committee. The report was adopted.

The members of the Organisation Committee reported that they had considered some subjects which would be suitable for discussion at the Leicester Conference, and resolved that the three following were likely to give useful results:—(1) The British Pharmacopœia; (2) The desirability of any further control or regulation of proprietary medicines; (3) The practical training of apprentices. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Glasgow Conference, a report of the discussions and a copy of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, had been sent to each Branch. There had, however, been but few reports received from the branches, and the Committee were of opinion that the branches should, at an early meeting, obtain the views of their members on the following four points and report to headquarters:—

(1) Specifying that a meeting of branch delegates be given the powers at present possessed by the general meeting, such a meeting not necessarily to supersede the present annual general meeting; (2) the title of pharmaceutical chemist be given to chemists and druggists; (3) that all registered pharmacists should pay an annual registration fee; (4) that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should have power to remove persons from the Register.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT pointed out that the branches sometimes said that the Council did not "get busy" on these things, but here was a case where, perhaps, the branches had been a little slack.

Mr. SARGEANT suggested that it would be useful if the branches would consider the part which they should take in co-operation with local education authorities.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT replied that as a matter of fact the Committee had that question in hand and would be dealing with it. With regard to the training of apprentices, the Committee desired to know what use was made of the 4,000 hours of actual training in pharmacy.

Mr. PECK suggested that they wanted hints from the delegates as to how pharmacists who were fitted for having apprentices could be supervised.

The report was adopted.

LEAGUE OF EX-SERVICE PHARMACISTS

Mr. PECK stated that the League was receiving enthusiastic support, particularly from the younger pharmacists, and that apart altogether from the immediate purpose for which it was set up the League was encouraging these pharmacists to take an active interest in the Society's work.

Mr. SKINNER referred to the question asked by Captain Gee, and suggested that the War Office, although not prepared to take pharmacists not already in the Army, might consider granting facilities to R.A.M.C. dispensers to receive the necessary training to enable them to take the Society's examinations, and in this way a beginning could be made in obtaining the objects of the League.

The report was received.

PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY

The Science Committee considered the form of certificate to be issued for drugs and preparations submitted for testing, and recommended that each certificate should cover only the particular drug or preparation tested, and should state the form of words which will be permitted on the label of the particular drug or preparation when sent out by the manufacturer.

The Establishment Committee recommended that there shall be an official opening ceremony, and suggested Wednesday, May 5, as a suitable date. The Committee considered that in connection with this there should be prepared an illustrated booklet dealing with the laboratory. The director reported that arrangements are now almost complete to begin two pieces of research. The

first is an inquiry into the proper clinical dosage of pituitary extract. As it is almost certain that pituitary extract will be included in the next Pharmacopœia, it is obvious that a knowledge of the dose to be administered is desirable. There is evidence that the doses currently used in obstetrics are much too large, and that bad results follow, but there is no information as to the correct dose. This work will be carried out at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, together with Mr. A. W. Bourne, F.R.C.S. The second is an inquiry into the part played by pituitary extract in controlling the condition known as ketosis. So far as can be seen, this investigation, which will be carried out on rats, will be of theoretical interest only. The Establishment Committee recommended that the director should be permitted to retain his appointments as honorary secretary of the Section of Therapeutics and Pharmacology of the Royal Society of Medicine (to terminate in September next), and as honorary secretary of the Hæmoglobin Committee of the Medical Research Council.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL FEDERATION

The following are the principal passages of a letter drafted in reply to the letters of the secretary of the Bureau (Dr. J. J. Hofman), printed in the *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 198:—

The Council agree that the conditions outlined in your letter are, to some extent, the conditions in this country, but they find it difficult to give in any detail definite information indicating the extent to which they are increasing. The preparation and distribution of medicinal substances ready for administration may in theory be the province of the pharmacist, but it is impossible to ignore the fact that they are to-day largely in the hands of wholesale houses, in competition with whom the retail pharmacist will always be handicapped by the lack of adequate machinery and equipment for their production on a large scale, and by the consequent fact that he cannot manufacture them at the same cost. While this is so, there can be no doubt that it is the business of the retail pharmacist to supply such preparations, and it should be the aim of every pharmacist to manufacture in his own shop as many preparations as possible, and not to obtain from manufacturers preparations which can be so manufactured. It is the opinion of the Council of this Society that the direction in which retail pharmacy should expand is not necessarily along the same lines as manufacturers with whom, as we have said, it is not easy for the retail pharmacist to compete. The direction to be taken should be that of developing the professional skill of the individual and providing in retail pharmacies services which cannot be provided by manufacturing houses. The pharmacist should be trained in such things as the application of physics to medicine (x-ray photography, etc.), physiological chemistry (examination of urine for sugar, faeces for fat and parasites, etc.), and in micro-biology.

This was all the public business.

North British Branch

A MEETING of the Executive of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 24, Mr. Walter G. McNab in the chair. There were present: Messrs. Arthur, Bennett, Clark, Dick, Fisher, Forbes, Glass, Guthrie, D. G. McKenzie, T. McKenzie, McMillan, McNab, McVitie, Marshall, Meldrum, Milne, Simpson, and Stewart.

The chairman referred to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Arthur McEwan, Glasgow, and Mr. George Shiach Kitchin, Glasgow. It was agreed to record in the minutes their appreciation of the work done by these members and their sense of loss and their sympathy with their widows and families, and that a copy of the minute be sent to Mrs. McEwan and Mrs. Kitchin.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Executive considered the position in Scotland with regard to the recognition of training institutions for the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification and the London University Graduate of Pharmacy qualification. There was also discussed the question of the recognition of Scottish certificates in lieu of the Preliminary Scientific examination, and also the recognition of certificates issued by a local education authority without the concurrence or approval of the Scottish Education

Department, which was essential for recognition of any Scottish school certificate. It was agreed that the points raised would be left in the hands of the two Scottish members of Council, Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Jack, who could represent their views to the Council.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

The alleged grievance attributed especially to Scottish farmers in the obtaining of poisonous preparations for agriculture, and also the question of obtaining poisonous preparations for horticulture, were considered. Other matters considered were legislation affecting proprietary medicines, the new Industrial Methylated Spirit Order, and the operation of the Labelling of Poisons Order. On the first point the general feeling was in favour of securing a definition of "wholesale dealing" on the lines of the North of Ireland Pharmacy Act. It was also agreed to adhere to the former decision of the Executive on the question of legislation regarding proprietary medicines, namely, that if such legislation was necessary it should not go beyond a simple Bill authorising the Home Secretary to take effective action in any case in which the public health or public well-being required intervention to put an end to any abuse. With regard to the new Methylated Spirit Order, it was pointed out that the restrictions were somewhat harassing, and the requirement that all supplies must be obtained direct from a methylator raised difficulties as to facilities for purchasing supplies and also as to the obligation to take a quantity larger than was likely to be necessary. It was explained that a chemist in business only requires to go to the local Excise Officer, who would furnish him with a permit book enabling him to purchase what might be required, and that the intricate and onerous restrictions formerly applying to the use of industrial methylated spirit had been superseded by this simpler plan.

Branch Meetings

Ipswich.—A meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch was held on February 24, when Mr. A. R. Melhuish, member of Council, gave an address. The President, Mr. J. A. Symonds, in welcoming the speaker, said he felt sure Mr. Melhuish would be interesting, whatever the topic. Mr. Melhuish said he was glad to renew an acquaintance with Ipswich. He thought his hearers would be tired of listening to the Labelling of Poisons Order and the Dangerous Drugs Act, and he proposed to give some *résumé* of the Society's activities, particularly during the post-war period. This dealt with the new Physiological Laboratory, the organisation of branches, the division of the Qualifying examination, and the new degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. Mr. Melhuish then replied to various questions, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Liverpool.—There was a good attendance at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, on February 24, at a joint meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and the Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. J. L. Hirst, President of the Chemists' Association, was in the chair. Mr. P. F. Rowsell, J.P., President of the Pharmaceutical Society, gave an address on the work and the outlook of the Society. The members, he said, were anxious to know the nature of the work the Council was engaged in, and it had always been his policy to tell them frankly and fairly what were the activities of the Council. They had nothing to hide; as a matter of fact the work which had lately been done by the Council had received, and was still receiving, the approbation of the members generally. (Applause.) "I am convinced," added Mr. Rowsell, "that we have taken the right step during the past few months in holding district meetings throughout the country. It is a right policy for members of the Council to come into direct contact with members of the Society and the student associates. It is only by encouraging these students to join in the meetings and take a fair share of the work that we will build up a strong Society." Mr. Rowsell then dealt in detail with the recent work of the Society, especially the work of the various committees. After dealing at great length with the powers of general meetings of the Society, Mr. Rowsell concluded by thanking

the members and officials of the Liverpool Branch for inviting him to the meeting, and also for the great interest they had displayed. (Loud applause.) Mr. Hardy, a member of the Council, also dealt at some length with the charter of the Society, and compared the work and conditions of the Society in this country with those prevailing in Northern Ireland. The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, which was carried unanimously.

Manchester.—The annual meeting of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch was held in the Winchester Restaurant, 65 Deansgate, Manchester, on February 24, Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc., in the chair. The chief business of the meeting was to hear the secretary's report, receive treasurer's statement, and to elect the executive. For the Manchester District and the Salford District there was a contest, as there were more nominations than seats. For the county the sitting members were re-elected. After voting had taken place, the following were elected: *Manchester District*: Miss I. Roberts, Messrs. Brindle, Cleworth, Franklin, Grier, Hough, Miller, and Pidd. *Salford District*: Messrs. Davidson, Lewis, Meadows, and Simmons. *County District*: Messrs. Bates, Burgess, Bury, Kirkby, Lawton, and Scholes. After the business was over the company adjourned to another room for refreshments and an entertainment by the following: Mrs. Fleming (accompanist), Miss Breese (song), Miss Tordoff (recitation), Mr. J. H. Franklin (song), Mr. Chapman (entertainer), and Mr. B. G. Hough (song). A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Wm. Kirkby, M.Sc., proposed by Mr. E. H. Simmons, and seconded by Mr. John Cleworth, brought an enjoyable evening to a close just before eleven o'clock.

Mansfield.—The annual meeting of the Chesterfield and Mansfield Branch was held recently, the chairman (Mr. G. Briggs) presiding. The following officers for 1926 were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. Houston (Chesterfield); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. Bell (Mansfield); *Treasurer*, Mr. Adams; *Secretary*, Mr. W. O. Pegg; *Assistant Secretary* (Chesterfield area), Mr. S. C. Greaves. A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, and a resolution bearing on this was passed. After the meeting a number of musical items were rendered, interspersed with dancing; two 'cello solos given by one of the members, Mr. Burbidge, Mansfield, being especially appreciated. Mr. C. Glew acted as M.C. for the dancing.

Nottingham.—At a meeting of the Nottingham Branch, held on February 12, Mr. H. C. Prince in the chair, it was decided to form a branch of the League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, with Mr. F. C. Highfield as secretary. Mr. Highfield gave an address on the circumstances in which the League came into being.

New Books

Proceedings of American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. 9½ in. by 6½ in. Pp. 187. [A record of the proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. Among the subjects discussed were several—e.g., prescription-pricing—which are of perennial interest on this side of the Atlantic. The presidential address includes the following suggestion as to subjects of study in a "minimum course": Pharmacy, 35 per cent.; chemistry, 35 per cent.; pharmacology, 8 per cent.; botany, 7 per cent.; pharmacognosy, 10 per cent.; physiology, 2 per cent.; bacteriology, 2 per cent.; first-aid, 1 per cent.]

UNDER the title "An Eighteenth-century Shop Front at Rye," a view (6 in. by 9½ in.) of the shop front of Plomley & Waters, Ltd., chemists, High Street, appeared in "The Morning Post" of February 22.

THE CUSTOM OF THE TRADE?—"The other Sunday forenoon," writes a Scottish correspondent, "a chemist was asked for an acid tube. Discovering he had none in stock, he suggested that his customer might get a straw from a neighbouring ice-cream dealer. The latter duly obliged, but insisted upon the messenger purchasing an ice-drink."

Retail Pharmacists' Union

A MEETING of the Executive of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., was held at 19 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, on February 23 and 24, Mr. John Hague in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Forster, French, Hardy, Jackson, Keall, Keith, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, Tranmer, and Young.

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT

The secretary reported that an attempt had been made to obtain permission from the Board of Customs and Excise for less than five gallons of industrial methylated spirit to be supplied to chemists. Representations had also been made to the Ministry of Health in regard to the matter. It appeared, however, from the replies received from both Government departments that there were statutory difficulties which could not be overcome without fresh legislation. Attention was drawn to the desirability of having surgical spirit with a standard formula included in the Insurance drug tariff. It was decided to leave this matter in the hands of the deputation which is to wait upon the Ministry of Health.

OTHER MATTERS

The attention of the Executive was drawn to the inability of the proprietors to prevent the giving of dividend on Angier's Emulsion, thus placing the chemists in the neighbourhood of co-operative societies at a disadvantage, and making the protected price inoperative. It was decided that the matter should receive the careful attention of the Executive.

The attention of the Ministry of Health was drawn to the circumstances under which the tariff plasters have to be supplied when required as ear or breast plasters, and for any special purposes where the material requires to be shaped; also to the inadequacy of the fee which was allowed for a piece of plaster cut to a special shape. In these circumstances the Ministry have indicated that where a tariff plaster is required to be cut to a special shape they are willing that the ordinary dispensing fee for a plaster shall be paid.

Difficulties arising out of cases brought before the Services Subcommittees under the testing of dispensing scheme were discussed, and it was decided to leave these matters to be dealt with by the deputation which is to wait upon the Ministry of Health.

Lancaster.—The following officers have been appointed:—*President*, Mr. R. T. Simpson, North Road; *Vice-President*, Mr. H. Troughton, Market Street; *Secretary*, Mr. H. E. Cuthbert, Cable Street; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. R. Aked, Greaves; *Auditor*, Mr. A. T. Maxwell, Penny Street; *Committee*, Messrs. A. Bale, J. B. Shatlock, A. H. Robertson, and T. Birtles.

Dental Board of the United Kingdom

THE chief item of general interest at the meeting of the Dental Board of the United Kingdom on February 10 was the presentation of a report from the Dental Health Education Committee (formerly known as the Dental Health Propaganda Committee). The following passages indicate the scope of the Committee's activities:—

The question of obtaining additional films to cope with the number of applications has been before the Committee, and approval has been given for the preparation, in conjunction with the National Baby Week Council, of a film dealing with the care of the mouth of the expectant and nursing mother and the infant. Requests for some 80,000 leaflets have been received since the Committee's last report. Additional leaflets are being prepared. Demands have been received from various Insurance Committees for considerable supplies of leaflets for distribution to the insured population, and, in addition, arrangements have been suggested with certain of the Approved Societies which it is hoped will result in the Board's literature being widely distributed to their members. The offer made to provide practitioners with leaflets for distribution to their patients appears to

have been appreciated, and applications from some 500 dentists have been received. Co-operation with the Industrial Health Education Council is being continued, with the result that the lecturers supplied by the Board are obtaining access to the industrial classes in certain districts in Scotland. As a result of arrangements come to with the Girl Guides and the National Council for Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, applications for lectures are being received, and this side of the work is increasing. The National Federation of Women's Institutes have agreed to draw the attention of those districts where local speakers can be provided to the Board's campaign, and to urge them to make use of the facilities offered. . . . negotiations are in progress, which, if successful, will result in the health lecture tours arranged by the British Red Cross Society dealing very thoroughly with the subject of dental health. . . . Progress has been made in the collection of the proposed dental health exhibit. The compilation of the book for the instruction of teachers is in an advanced stage. Satisfactory publicity has been obtained in the Press, and participation in a number of health weeks has already been arranged.

The remainder of the proceedings of the Board include the announcement of the restoration of the following names to the Dentists Register: Stuart Christopher Nicoll, Percy Ravenscroft, James Edward Smyth.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Saturday, March 6

School of Pharmacy Old Boys, White Horse Hotel, 100 High Holborn, London, W.C., at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Mr. H. Glyn-Jones in the chair.

Tuesday, March 9

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., F.I.C., on "British Pharmacy and its Relation to Continental Practice."

Glasgow Pharmacy Club (Rambling Section).—Visit to the Central Telephone Exchange. Meet at the Alhambra at 2.45 p.m. At 7.30 whist drive at the Athenaeum Restaurant. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. Jas. McGillivray, 1099, Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

Wednesday, March 10

Southampton Chemists' Social and Athletic Club, Lowman's, 91 Above Bar, at 8 p.m. Whist drive and dance.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester, Salford and District Branch), the Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, at 10.30 p.m. Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc., F.C.S., on "Physic in the Time of Shakespeare."

Retail Pharmacists' Union (Deron Branch), 60 High Street, Exeter, at 3.15 p.m. Meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Exeter and District Branch), 60 High Street, Exeter, at 4.15 p.m. Meeting.

Liverpool Chemists' Association and Liverpool and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Midland Adelphi Hotel, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner. Reception by the President (Mr. J. L. Hirst) and Mrs. Hirst. Tickets (10s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. J. Ferriday, 137 County Road, Walton, or Mr. F. Wokes, Grassendale, Liverpool.

Thursday, March 11

Salford Pharmaceutical Association, 40 The Crescent, at 8.30 p.m. Miss I. Roberts, M.Sc., Ph.C., "Dispensing Notes and Problems, with special reference to Ointments."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Watford and St. Albans Branch), Essex Rooms, High Street, Watford, at 8.15 p.m. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Friday, March 12

Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Sir J. J. Thomson on "Radiation from Electric Discharges."

FLASHING SIGNS FORBIDDEN.—Bath City Council has banned the use of flashing signs outside any premises, public or private, in the city.

SUMATRA PATCHOULI LEAVES EXPORTS.—The bulk of raw patchouli leaves exported from northern Sumatra is shipped to Penang for the production of patchouli oil. The United States is only a small direct purchaser, the shipment of 1,137 kilos in July 1925 being the first in that year. During the first seven months of 1925 the exports to Penang amounted to 80,647 kilos. (Vice-Consul C. L. Thiel's report, Medan.)

Associations' Winter Session West Ham Chemists' Dinner

Aberdare.—A meeting of the Aberdare Valley Chemists' Association was held on February 24, the President, Mr. I. E. Thomas, in the chair. The following officials were elected:—*President*, Mr. T. H. Davies (Aberdare); *Secretary*, Mr. E. W. Davies (Godreaman); *Treasurer*, Mr. W. L. G. Morris (Mountain Ash). Mr. H. Eynon Lewis (clerk to the Insurance Committee of Glamorgan) was present to assist in the formation of a rota of chemists for dispensing after hours and on holidays. Thanks were given to the retiring President, Mr. I. E. Thomas, and secretary, Mr. T. H. Davies, for their services.

Ealing.—A meeting of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association and the Ealing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on February 16, the Vice-President (Mr. F. A. Lawman) occupying the chair. Mr. Lawman asked the secretary to convey to Mr. Edkins (President) the association's regret at his illness, and their best wishes for a speedy recovery. Mr. Herbert Skinner then gave the association an interesting lantern lecture on *Norway*. Mr. Marns, in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Skinner, recalled Mr. Skinner's intimate connection with the Ealing Association in its early days.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 24. The chair was taken by Miss I. A. Purdie, Ph.C. Miss M. Grant Boag gave an interesting *Talk on Some British Wild Animals and Insects*. The talk was illustrated by lantern slides, some of them humorous and some beautifully coloured, of the dormouse, squirrel, hedgehog, badger, mole, bat, and wasps and butterflies. Miss M. McAlpine Smith then followed with a lantern lecture on *How to Recognise Trees in Winter*. A botanical ramble in winter is every bit as interesting as in summer, but vegetation is at a different stage. It is easy to identify a tree in summer time, because they knew its leaves, but if asked to name the same tree in winter time it might be necessary to examine it quite closely before they could decide. Some trees, such as the silver birch and the Lombardy poplar, are easily recognisable from their general appearance, while the evergreen conifers and hollies always have leaves. Other trees, such as the horse chestnut and the beech, have characteristic buds by which they are easily recognisable. The general form of the tree is an important guide, next comes the form of the trunk or "bole," as it was called, and the character of the bark, and then came the buds, some are flower buds with a rounded contour, and others leaf buds usually narrower and smaller. The arrangement of the buds, whether opposite or alternate, or spiral, is a further important guide to identity. Votes of thanks were awarded to Misses Boag and Smith and also to Dr. R. Stewart MacDougall, by whom the lantern slides had been lent.

Southampton.—The Southampton Chemists' Social and Athletic Club held the annual general meeting on February 10. Mr. Atkinson, the retiring President, in the chair. The annual balance sheet showed a sum of £7 in hand. The membership subscription was increased from 2s. 6d. to 5s. for ordinary members, and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for juniors and ladies. The election of the officers was then proceeded with, the following being chosen for the coming year:—*President*, Mr. F. C. Young; *General Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. H. J. Gay; *Auditor*, Mr. H. W. Benest; *Committee*, Messrs. Leeson, Adams, Atkinson, Hutt and Buning; *Cricket Captain and Secretary*, Mr. Pearson; *Vice-Captain*, Mr. Trusser; *Football Captain*, Mr. Pickup; *Vice-Captain*, Mr. Morris; *Secretary*, Mr. Conway. Mr. Pearson reported on the cricket, stating that eight matches had been played and five won. The football secretary's report showed that in the local Wednesday league 14 matches had been played to date, 6 won, 1 drawn, and 7 lost. Votes of thanks to the retiring President and officers were accorded.

THE contract for the supply of medicinal tablets to Iraq, to the order of H.M. Crown Agents for the Colonies, has been awarded to Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton.

THE West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists held their annual dinner and dance at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W., on February 25, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. F. Walter Gwinn. In a large company we noticed, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Marns, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wells, and Messrs. J. P. Ellerington, A. R. Keith, H. G. Preston, J. Reed and Herbert Skinner. Alderman W. Thorne, M.P., proposed the "West Ham Insurance Committee," and the reply was made by Mr. W. Potter, the pharmacist chairman of that Committee. Mr. Potter mentioned that there were 128,000 insured persons in West Ham. In regard to the previous speaker's reference to the Royal Commission and the suggestion to abolish Insurance Committees, he entirely agreed with Mr. Thorne's view that the work could not be carried out in a better manner than at present. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Tom Groves, and responded to in a brief but witty speech by Mr. F. A. Lawman. Mr. T. Hardy, J.P., gave "The County Borough of West Ham," and the response was made by the Mayor. The toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Retail Pharmacists' Union" was allotted to Mr. B. Wathen, Vice-President of the Association, who mentioned that the telescope had lately been focussed on the President of the Society and the councillors in the course of their travels up and down the country explaining various matters of interest to the members, who, after this scrutiny, had no fault to find with their representatives. Mr. Wathen considered the R.P.U. was alive to the needs of its members, and was to be congratulated on its steady progress and the manner in which it has tackled matters referring to the practical side of pharmacy. Mr. Bilson replied on behalf of the Society, and Mr. John Hague for the R.P.U. The former, who expressed a pleasant surprise at the size of the gathering, which quite eclipsed anything he had attended in the provinces, hoped the time would not be long before pharmacy was directly represented in Parliament. He urged his listeners to endeavour to persuade everyone on the Register who is not already a member of the Society to become one, so that this year, as in the last, there will again be an even greater increase in membership than in additions to the Register. The Society is keeping abreast the times, having been "bobbed," and the R.P.U. is looking after trade matters, but the parent body stands for the qualification, without which chemists would be no better than ordinary tradesmen. Mr. Hague congratulated West Ham on having drawn an expression of opinion from the Home Office, though personally he was not in agreement with it. Every member of the Executive is opposed to the proposed Proprietary Medicines Bill, and he hoped that chemists in West Ham will use their influence to see that this project does not materialise. Everyone feels at home at a West Ham function, said Mr. E. T. Neathercoat in proposing the "West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists." The Association was the only one he could call to mind as having ennobled its President with a badge of office which rivals that of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society and beats that of the Mayor of the Borough. West Ham has been the home of many influential pharmacists, most of whom had been Presidents, but Mr. Gwinn, he considered, was the most prominent of all. This occasion was a memorable one for Mr. Gwinn, as it was the second occasion on which he had occupied the chair at the Association's dinner. In conclusion, Mr. Neathercoat said he had been asked on behalf of the members of the Association to present the chairman, who had celebrated his silver wedding this year, with a silver tray, suitably inscribed, and an illuminated address, as some recognition of his work and services for them. In responding, Mr. Gwinn thanked the members for their gifts, and referred to the unity which existed among them compared with twenty-three years ago. He also paid a tribute to other past and present officers of the Association, and particularly to Mr. Reed's work during the current year. A collection for the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund amounted to £11 10s. Dancing commenced about 10.30 p.m. A portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Gwinn appeared in the *C. & D.*, I, 1925, p. 503.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, March 4.

THE more or less depressed conditions which have ruled in the Mincing Lane markets practically since the beginning of the year show no signs of lifting, and the tendency of prices continues, with few exceptions, in favour of the buyer. The unsettled financial conditions on the Continent accentuate the depressed feeling and has helped the downward movement. The pronounced weakness in the Norwegian exchange and good fishing has led to lower prices for cod-liver oil. Ipecacuanha remains very firm and in upward tendency; ergot is likewise firm and scarce, with higher prices asked. Refined camphor is 2d. per lb. higher for English flowers, and Japanese slabs are also very firm. Menthol is inactive and nominally easier. Hydrastis is very strong, and prices at the source are above the replacement value on spot. Among pharmaceutical chemicals business is quite moderate, with prices operating in most instances in buyers' favour. Pyrogallal acid is higher in some quarters, and phenolphthalein is easier. B.P. potassium permanganate is also cheaper, and salicylates continue to be subject to keen competition. Bismuth salts are cheaper, following a decline of 2s. 6d. per lb. in the metal. Business in industrial chemicals is fairly good on restricted lines, with more inquiry for forward positions. Barium chloride is active and dearer, while sodium acetate is very scarce. Potassium carbonate is firmer on spot. Cream of tartar is very steady, with a hardening tendency. Zinc and lead products are cheaper. In coal-tar products, pitch is very active and higher; aniline oil is steadier and creosote oil cheaper. Among the so-called vegetable oils, another dull week is recorded, practically the only bright spot being the fair demand for palm oils at a slight advance. American paraffin oils have advanced 1d. per gallon, and paraffin wax is steadier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Barium chloride Benzoin oil Camphor (Eng. refined) Lime oil Orange oil (Calif.) Paraffin oil (Amer.)	Palm oils Potassium carbonate	Antimony Canary seed Creosote oil Menthol Paraformaldehyde Patchouli oil Phenolphthalein	Bismuth metal Bismuth salts Carmine Cocoa butter (Aust.) Cod-liver oil Croton chloral hyd. Lead products Linseed oil Menthol (synthetic) Mercury Peppermint oil (Amer.) Pot. permang. Shellac
Petrol Pitch Pyrogallal acid Sodium acetate	Steadier Aniline oil Paraffin wax	Salol Wood oil Zinc products	

Cablegrams

BERGEN, March 3.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 9,000,000, against 7,100,000 at the same date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 15,397 hectolitres, against 14,677 hectolitres at the corresponding date of last year. The quotation for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil of the new crop is lower at about 123s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Business is fair. Mercury has advanced to \$89.00 per flask. Curaçao aloes in cases is dearer at 10c., and Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced to \$3.30 per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is higher at \$5.50, and balsam Canada has advanced to \$11.50 per U.S. gallon, likewise Oregon balsam of fir to \$1.00 per U.S. gallon. Mexican sarsaparilla is dearer at 40c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins has declined to

\$17.50 per lb., and menthol to \$5.75 per lb. Belladonna root is cheaper at 15c., and belladonna leaves at 20c. is also cheaper. Balsam tolu has declined to \$1.15, and short buchu to 45c. Acetphenetidin (phenacetin) has been reduced to \$1.60, and antipyrine (phenazone) to \$1.68 per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet, No. 1 Kobe offering at 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 2d. c.i.f.

ALMONDS.—At present high prices, demand is limited and below the average. Bari and Sicily are slightly cheaper forward, but still above the spot parity, while Majorca are quoted higher forward.

ANTIMONY.—The demand has been dull and the tone for Chinese regulus is somewhat easier, with a little more offering from China on the basis of £81 to £82 c.i.f. for March shipment. Warehouse lots are held for about £91 10s. to £92. Best English refined stands at £99 10s. to £100. In America the trade demand has slackened off and importers are looking on.

BALSAMS show no change. Tolu is offered at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; Peru of direct import at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.; and B.P. Copaiba at 1s. 10½d. per lb. Canada is a firm and rising market at 5s. 3d. per lb. for genuine.

BISMUTH.—As already hinted in our issue of January 16 (p. 100), there has been some concession made on the part of the Bismuth Convention, which reduced their price by 2s. 6d. per lb. on Wednesday, the quotation of 10s. per lb. now being current. This, of course, is the sequel to the larger volume of supplies coming forward, and probably also the more conservative demand experienced for some weeks past. The price applies to quantities of not less than five cwt. for delivery, ex warehouse, London. See also Bismuth salts.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm but quiet, with Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offering at 3s. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 2s. 11d. c.i.f. is quoted; ¼-oz. tablets are offered at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. English refiners have advanced their prices 2d. per lb., and now quote flowers in five-cwt. lots at 3s. 5d., and small lots 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; tablets have been advanced in proportion.

CARAWAY SEED is quiet, Dutch offering at 25s. per cwt. on the spot, and prompt shipment at 24s. 6d. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction of 38 cases and 19 bags Mangalore will be held on Thursday, March 4.

CARMINE is cheaper, finest quality offering at from 19s. 6d. to 20s. per lb., and lower grades down to 16s. 3d.

CASCARA SAGRADA is steady but little doing, 1925 peel offering at 55s., and 1924 bark 59s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt. on the spot.

CASCARILLA.—Good quill is quoted at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., and siftings at 2s. per lb.

CLOVES continue dull of sale. Zanzibar offer on the spot at 10d. to 10½d. per lb., and to arrive, sellers of January-March shipment quote 9½d. c.i.f., delivered weight. The landings in London during the week ended February 27 were 478, and the deliveries 279, leaving a stock of 14,171 bales, against 11,641 in 1925 and 35,948 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 2,122, against 1,227 in 1925, and the deliveries 2,151, against 4,590 bales in 1925.

COD-LIVER OIL.—With a decided weakness in the Norwegian exchange and another good week's Lofoten fishing, a number of speculative offers have been made at lower prices, but we understand they do not apply to tip-top brands, the quotation for which is about 122s. per barrel c.i.f. for finest new season's medicinal non-freezing Lofoten oil. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 1 that the codfisheries at Lofoten and the surrounding districts continued with fair results. The total output, compared with that of previous years, is as follows:—

To	Catch of cod	Yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil	Livers for crude oils
Feb. 20, 1926 ..	5,900,000	10,136 hectol.	1,949 hectol.
" 21, 1925 ..	4,400,000	8,585 "	4,101 "
" 23, 1924 ..	4,400,000	9,991 "	2,436 "
" 17, 1923 ..	3,900,000	7,635 "	2,809 "
" 18, 1922 ..	3,510,000	6,929 "	1,484 "

The market continues quiet at declining prices. Non-freezing steam-refined 1926 quality is officially quoted at

125s. per barrel c.i.f. London, but undoubtedly there are sellers at a lower figure.

COCOA BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction, Van Houten's "A" sold at 74.80c., against 75.48c. last month; and "B" at 69.65c., against 72.99c. Blooker's sold at 69.01 c., against 72.75c. a month ago. In London, C.F.R. is 1s. 4½d., and prime English 1s. 4d. per lb., in not less than one-ton lots.

ERGOT is very firm and scarce, and several holders are asking 3s. 5d. for fair sound Spanish on the spot, with buyers at 3s. 3d. The Spanish market has been reported as "excited," offers being unreliable and at irregular prices, up to 4s. c.i.f. being quoted. There is an undoubted scarcity, with little possibility of obtaining supplies from Russia owing to the embargo. Some time ago contracts were made with Russia, subject to licences being obtained, but they did not materialise.

GINGER is steady, and the somewhat heavy spot stocks are being gradually reduced. Buyers, however, are reluctant to pay the prices asked for new crop, and in some instances West African has been offered below the forward parity; spot value of good parcels is about 47s. 6d. per cwt. Japanese is slow of sale at 75s. to 80s. per cwt., and for forward shipment there are offers at about 55s. per cwt. c.i.f. The outlook is uncertain, but points to lower values. Cochin is easier, washed rough offering at 95s., and Calicut 100s. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS remains very strong at 22s. 6d. per lb.; our N.Y. cable quotes \$5.50, which is above spot parity.

IPECACUANHA remains very firm, with sales of Matto Grosso at 13s. 6d. per lb., and for single bales 14s. is asked.

MADE OIL.—Expressed is offered at 9s. per lb.

MENTHOL remains inactive, spot offering at 21s. 6d. per lb. for K/S brands. Several lots of five cases have been disposed of on the spot by a weak seller at slightly less than the foregoing. To arrive, January-March shipment is offered at 21s. per lb. c.i.f. English makers of synthetic quote from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

MERCURY.—There has been little doing, but the quantities actually offering on the spot are restricted to small lots. The home trade demand continues poor, while makers of manufactured products are still complaining of slack business. Spot prices are from £14 10s. to £14 12s. 6d. per bottle.

PEPPER has shown signs of renewed activity. Black Singapore is easier at 1s. 2d. per lb.; Lampong is 1s. 2d.; Alleppy is 1s. 2½d.; and Tellicherry, 1s. 3d. per lb., all spot. To arrive, the sales include f.a.q. black Singapore for March-May shipment at 1s. 0½d. to 1½d. to 1s. 0½d.; April-June at 1s. 0½d. to 1s.; Lampong, for March-May shipment, at 1½d.; May-July at 1½d. to 10½d. per lb.; August-October at 8½d. to 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. Tellicherry for January-March shipment is 125s. c.i.f., and Alleppy 122s. 6d. c.i.f. White Muntok has been firm, advancing from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; London standard, for March-May shipment, has been sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4½d., and May-July at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. c.i.f., delivered weight. F.a.q. white Singapore is unchanged at 1s. 4½d. spot, and March-May shipment is 1s. 4½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—The London stock has advanced to 3,117 bags, against 1,391 bags last year; spot is quiet at 7d. per lb., and February-March shipment 65s. c.i.f.

RUBBER is again easier, and after wild fluctuations, is about 1d. per lb. lower. On Monday last there was a fair amount of buying, and on Tuesday, through heavy "bear" covering, the market advanced to 2s. 5½d. spot, but rapidly declined through renewed weakness in New York. At the moment considerable nervousness is being displayed all round, and further fluctuations may be expected daily. We cannot trace any sustained buying from New York up to the present. Stocks last week were increased by 694 tons, and the present London stocks stand at 9,807 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and March. 2s. 3d.; April/June, 2s. 2½d.; July/September, 2s. 1½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Finest Valencia guaranteed pure is quoted at from 105s. to 110s. per lb.

SEEDS.—There has been no improvement and prices remain the same. The present values are as follows:—

CANARY SEED.—In Mazagan a little business has been done at 26s.; sellers of Saffi ask 25s., and Larache 24s.; good bold Spanish, 35s.; and small, 30s. **CUMIN SEED.**—Maltese is 35s. spot; Morocco is 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. spot. **ANISE.**—Spanish 50s., and Levant 42s. 6d. **CORIANDER SEED.**—Morocco is 16s. to 16s. 6d. spot. **DILL SEED** is 20s. 6d. **FENUGREEK.**—Morocco is 13s. 6d. spot. **HEMP-SEED.**—Manchurian is 15s. per cwt. **LINSEED.**—Morocco, 21s. 6d. **MILLET.**—Morocco, 10s. 6d. spot. **MUSTARD SEED.**—English is 50s. per cwt. on the spot.

SHELLAC shows a further decline, with usual standard TN orange offering at 135s. to 140s. per cwt. on the spot; fine second orange is 200s.; superfine, 210s. to 290s.; pure button, 230s.; and AC cakey, 170s. to 175s. To arrive, TN for March-April shipment is 132s. 6d. c.i.f., in bags. The sales for delivery include March at 125s. to 120s.; May, 125s. to 135s.; and August, 122s. 6d. to 127s. 6d. Calcutta cable, dated March 2, quotes spot at rs. 61 value. The landings in London during February were 7,226, and the deliveries 5,488, and the stock on February 28 was 15,868 packages, against 12,741 in 1925 and 12,807 in 1924.

STARCH PRODUCTS, ETC.—Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is steady at 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 14s. 3d. f.o.b. is quoted. American for March-April delivery is 14s. 9d., and May-June 14s. 3d. per cwt. Pearl starch for March-April delivery is 14s. 3d., and May-June 13s. 9d., ex store, London. Dutch *farina* is 16s. per cwt. on the spot, and 14s. f.o.b. for March-April shipment. Polish is 15s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 23s. 6d. on the spot, and American 21s. net per cwt., ex store, London, for March-April and May-June delivery. Dutch *dextrin* is 24s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 19s. 6d. for maize. American canary is 18s. 3d. for March-April and May-June delivery. White for March-April and May-June delivery is 18s. per cwt., ex store, London.

VALERIAN ROOT is still very dear, spot sellers of Belgian asking 215s. to 220s. per cwt., and from Hamburg 230s. c.i.f. is quoted.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is quiet at 82s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and for March-April shipment 80s. c.i.f. is quoted. Carnauba is firm, with fatty grey offering at 162s. 6d., chalky at 155s., and yellow at 192s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

WILD CHERRY BARK.—Good thin green is quoted at 8½d., down to 6d. per lb. for thick natural.

Essential Oils

The general demand continues quiet and somewhat spasmodic, with no important fluctuations. The downward tendency of American peppermint has become more evident, but it is difficult to interest buyers, and the same may be said of Japanese dementholised. Bergamot is higher, lemon about steady, and Californian orange another 5d. higher. Bourbon geranium is easier, while cananga is scarce and dearer. West Indian distilled lime is again higher.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" brand is quiet, cases offering at 3s. 2d. per lb., and slightly less for quantity; drums can be had at 2s. 9d. spot. To arrive, February-March shipment is quoted at 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT has met with a small demand, with sales of good brands at from 30s. 6d. to 30s. 9d. per lb. for cwt. lots, with up to 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. for small parcels. To arrive, prices are from 30s. to 31s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., according to brand.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified in bottles is quoted at 2s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPOR.—White distilled in drums is offered at 53s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and to arrive at 47s. c.i.f.

CANANGA is very scarce and dearer with spot sales reported at 14s. per lb., and 14s. 6d. asked.

CASSIA is dull of sale, with 80 to 85 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde offering at 9s. per lb., and to arrive 8s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted.

CEDARWOOD.—There are still sellers at 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., subject to confirmation; spot values are about 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

CLOVE.—Most sellers quote 6s. 6d. per lb. for English distilled.

GERANIUM.—Following on the improvement in the French exchange, prices are slightly firmer for Bourbon at from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive; spot is about 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. Algerian for shipment is offered at about 11s., the spot value being from 11s. 6d. to 12s. per lb.

JUNIPER BERRY is scarce, sellers quoting 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for B.P.

LEMON.—Spot values are steady but quiet at from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., with some asking 11s. 6d. To arrive, from 10s. to 10s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LIME.—During the interval, West Indian distilled has been sold up to 18s. per lb., and a very limited quantity is offered at this figure, some asking 19s. to 20s.

NUTMEG.—Foreign distilled is offered at 6s. 9d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Californian sweet has advanced another 5d. per lb., and is now 7s. per lb. in tins and cases and 6s. 9d. in drums for prompt delivery. Sicilian sweet is quoted by dealers on spot at 11s. 3d., 11s. 6d. and 12s. per lb., and to arrive 11s. 6d. to 12s. c.i.f. is asked.

PATCHOULI is not quite so firm as last week, so far as regards shipment prices, and 18s. per lb. c.i.f. is now quoted, with the possibility that a near bid will lead to business.

PEPPERMINT.—There appears to be practically no spot demand for Japanese dementiolised at the moment, and the price of the leading brands is nominal at about 12s. 9d. per lb. It is also difficult to create any interest outside of the "ring" of dealers, although we hear of two speculative sales at 11s. 9d. and 12s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for January-March shipment, with further sellers at 12s. c.i.f. American tin oil is nominal in the absence of business, spot sellers endeavouring to obtain about 80s per lb., but actual price for, say, a case is a matter of negotiation; to arrive about 75s. c.i.f. is quoted, no interest being shown.

PIMENTO.—Foreign distilled is offered at 28s. per lb.

PINE.—Pumilionis is quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb. in bottles, and sylvestris at 2s. 9d. per lb. in tins.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is quoted at 2s. per lb., and French at 3s. per lb. on the spot.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural American is slow of sale at 4s. 3d. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—For finest qualities of Bourbon, from 50s. to 52s. per lb. is quoted.

The following arrivals of essential oils have taken place to London from the countries indicated during the period February 24 to March 3 inclusive:—Bergamot (It.). 8 cs.; cananga (Jv.). 1 dm.; cedarwood (U.S.A.). 3 dms.; citronella (Java) 33 dms., (Cey.) 59 dms.; coriander (Hungary). 3 cs.; eucalyptus (Aust.) 25 dms., (Spain) 5 dms.; geranium (Bourbon), 15 dms.; gingergrass (Fr.), 1 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 5 dms., 4 cs.; lemon (It.), 365 cs.; lemongrass (Fr.), 1 cs.; lime (B.W.I.), 4 cs., 13 dms.; mandarin (It.). 1 cs.; orange (It.) 10 cs., (B.W.I.) 14 cs.; origanum (Gr.), 3 dms.; peppermint (Japan) 75 cs., 5 dms., (Fr.) 3 cs.; pimento (Germ.), 3 cs.; spearmint (U.S.), 1 cs.; thyme (Germ.), 1 cs.; vetiver (Fr.), 1 cs.; ylang ylang (Fr.). 1 cs.; various (U.S.) 16 cs., 3 dms., (Fr.) 14 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

BUSINESS has been very moderate during the past week and buyers appear to hold the advantage in many instances, as prices are being vigorously cut. Citric acid is kept down to low levels on account of quantities of old stock still offering. Phenolphthalein and B.P. potassium permanganate are cheaper. Bismuth salts have been reduced, following the metal.

ACETANILIDE is quoted on spot from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., and business is none too brisk; slightly less might be taken for large quantities.

AMIDOPYRIN meets with little demand, and dealers' spot prices vary from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per lb.

ASPIRIN.—Dealers' prices continue to attract fair business; quoted at 2s. 5d. for five-cwt. lots of good brands; smaller lots from 2s. 5½d. per lb.

BARBITONE has shown a little more life, with prices steady at about 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) is slow of sale at about 2s. 5d. per lb. in bottles. Makers quote 2s. 1d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Continental make, practically free from chlorine, on spot, is 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; British B.P., ex-works, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is quiet, with dealers' prices for five-kilo lots at 3s. 3d. per lb., spot.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Following on the reduction of 2s. 6d. per lb in metal, the makers of bismuth salts have revised their prices, and now quote one cwt. lots as follows:—Bismuth carbonate, 12s. 6d.; citrate, 9s. 6d.; nitrate cryst., 6s. 9d.; oxide, 13s. 9d.; salicylate, 10s. 3d.; subchloride, 11s. 9d.; subgallate, 9s. 9d.; and subnitrate, 10s. 9d. per lb. These prices (with one exception) show a reduction of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Despite the rather marked lack of important business, the tone is steady, and some hardening of the position is expected in due course: Ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb.; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Keen competition for business is noted, with dealers quoting 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., and slightly less would be taken for quantities. Makers quote 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is steady at 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for spot lots of duty-paid crystals.

CHLOROPHYLL.—Soluble in tins is quoted at 9s. per lb., and chlorophyll spirit and water soluble at 10s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Business should now be brisker, but so far there is not much doing. There is still a fair quantity of old stock about, and this is keeping prices down. Quoted at 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and isolated lots might be secured at a shade less.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. (ex beechwood) is offered at about 1s. 10d. per lb. in demijohns on the spot.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains flat at about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

CROTON CHLORAL HYDRATE is cheaper at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb., as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE, which advanced last week, is again rather firm, with some dealers quoting 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE is moving fairly well at cut prices in the region of 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE continues quite brisk, with prices maintained at 4s. 7d. to 4s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—While business in this quality is quiet, with the price at 2s. 3d. per lb. in demijohns, there is a brisk demand for technical, 50 per cent. by weight, at £41 per ton, spot.

METHYL SALICYLATE continues fairly active at about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., in 50-lb. carboys.

METHYL SULPHONAL is steady, with dealers quoting 16s. to 16s. 3d. per lb., spot. Business remains quiet.

MILK SUGAR.—Dealers' prices for B.P. finest Dutch powder are steady: two-cwt. cases, 72s.; five cases, 70s. 6d.; ten cases, 70s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE has weakened, with holders now quoting down to 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder; higher prices for material for tablet making.

PARALDEHYDE is steady and quoted at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN continues steady in the region of 4s. to 4s. 2d. per lb., with a fair business being done.

PHENAZONE.—No further change is recorded, with the spot price about 6s. per lb., and a shade less for quantities to arrive.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is easier on a slow market, with dealers offering one-cwt. lots at 4s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM BICARB.—B.P. powder is offered at 46s. per cwt. in two-cwt. casks.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Keen competition has resulted in further reductions in prices: dealers now offer five-cwt. lots at 7d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE remains quiet, with the spot price about 5s. 6d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID is now quoted by one dealer at the higher price of 6s. per lb. for cwt. lots of crystals, and up to 8s. for small quantities. Resublimed is 8s.

RESORCIN is steady and in fair request, with dealers' prices about 3s. 9d. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Dealers are offering five-cwt. lots at 1s. 3½d., and a shade less for ton parcels.

British makers' prices are 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., ex works; technical, 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb.

SALOL is rather quiet, and orders might be placed at slightly under the quoted rate of 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is in fair demand, with dealers' prices at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is easy on a quiet market as quoted at 10s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Fair business is being done, but competition is causing price cutting: B.P. crystals, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.; B.P. powder, 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—Dealers quote sodium at 1s. 2d. and zinc at 1s. 3d. per lb.

SULPHONAL is still dull, with dealers quoting about 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *leviss* is steady, with quantities at 2s. 8½d. per lb., and small lots at about 2s. 10d. per lb.

TARTAR EMETIC.—Business for technical, 43 to 44 per cent., remains quiet, with dealers quoting in the region of 11½d. per lb., to arrive.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) has been quiet again this week, with offers of foreign at about 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., and 11½d. for quantities to arrive.

THYMOL is moving fairly well, with B.P. fine white offered by dealers at 12s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is moving in small lots, with dealers quoting 21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

The following prices are also current:—Adrenalin, pure natural, 5s. to 6s. per gram; synthetic, 4s. 6d. per gram; ammon. ichthyosulphonate, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. in 1-lb. tins, 1s. 4d. in 7-lb. tins; lecithin ex ovo, 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb.; quinine sulphate, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. per oz.; silver colloidal, 70 per cent., 71s. per lb.; silver nucleinate, 20 per cent., 25s. per lb.; silver proteinate, 8 per cent., 11s. 6d. per lb.; tannin albuminate, 1s. 9d. per lb.; yohimbine hydrochloride, 13s. 9d. to 14s. per oz.; saccharin, 550, 4s. 2d. per lb. in 1-lb. tins, f.o.b. Continental port for export.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following: Acetic acid, £2,226; bromide salts, £133; hydroquinone, £318; pyrazalone crystals, £980; sodium salicylate, £280; strychnine, £213; undescribed chemicals, £1,859.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, March 3.

A FEW alterations of importance are recorded this week. Arsenic remains dull; barium chloride is active and dearer, and acetate of soda is experiencing a famine. Potassium carbonate is dearer on spot. Zinc and lead products are cheaper. Trade has been generally quite good on limited lines, and inquiry for forward positions fairly brisk.

ACETIC ACID is still on the quiet side, but prices are steady: 80 per cent. technical, £38; 80 per cent. pure, £39 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £66, in glass demijohns; glacial, in barrels, £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is quoted by dealers at about £80 per ton, in drums, ex wharf, for B.G.S. quality; business is fair.

ALUM has been moving well, with the spot price for lump in casks about £3 15s. per ton; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Competition continues very keen, with the spot price for 99.95 per cent. about 1s. 2d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid; cheaper for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is offered by dealers at £24 per ton, in casks, spot, with a fair demand; cheaper prices for arrival.

ARSENIC.—The demand has again been quiet, and there is not much hope of any permanent improvement, with America still saddled with large stocks of imported arsenic estimated at about 7,000 tons. Cornish mines quote £14 per ton, and rather upwards f.o.r. for white powdered. There is some inquiry for early autumn, but producers are not quoting for this position. The American price lately fluctuated down to 3 cents per lb.

BARIUM CHLORIDE (98 to 100 per cent. prime white crystals) is firmer on spot, with dealers selling at £9 12s. 6d. to £9 17s. 6d. per ton, in casks.

BARYTES is steady, with a fair business passing: quoted at £3 5s. to £3 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quality and quantity.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is quite a fair export demand and plenty of competition on the basis of £24 5s. to £24 15s. per ton f.o.b. for casks, less 5 per cent. The outlook continues disappointing for home makers in view of the keen foreign competition.

CREAM OF TARTAR continues to attract a fair business, and prices at 76s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., are very steady and tend to harden.

EPSOM SALT has been moving better, with the spot price for commercial quality in single bags at £5 2s. 6d. per ton; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE.—Dealers' prices continue to be quoted at about £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume, but business is not brisk.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Spot parcels are offered at £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, spot, brown, £42; white, £43 10s. per ton; fair business. Red lead, imported, £40 10s.; white lead, dry, £38 17s. 6d.; ground in oil, £40 17s. 6d., c.i.f. London. Prices have fallen to-day, but there is still good business being done.

LITHOPONE continues to find good business, and 30 per cent. Continental red seal is firm at £21 to £21 10s. per ton, in casks, spot.

OXALIC ACID.—Prices are being cut for big business, and orders have been accepted down to 3½d. per lb. The usual quotation stands at about 3½d. per lb.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—There is no change in dealers' prices, and market is fairly active for small lots: up to 5 tons, £28 10s.; 5 to 15 tons, £27 10s.; 15 tons and over, £26 10s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf, to arrive.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is rather dearer with more business about: spot, 90 to 92 per cent., £24 15s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 5s. to £26 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is very steady at about 3½d. per lb. for powder in casks.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is still finding good business, with dealers quoting about 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN is moving fairly well at 7d. to 7½d. per lb. for yellow, in casks.

SAL AMMONIAC.—Business is moderate and prices are unchanged; cheaper to arrive. On spot, dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks.

SALTCAKE for home trade in bulk is quoted by British makers from £3 to £3 5s. per ton, delivered.

SODIUM ACETATE shows a further advance owing to scarcity: quoted at £20 10s. per ton.

SODIUM CHLORATE is firm at about 3½d. to 3½d. per lb., with business moving.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.—Enquiry has been better, and dealers' prices for photographic pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs is about £14 7s. 6d. to £14 10s. per ton; commercial lump, about £9, in casks; British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers about £14 to £15 per ton, according to quality, delivered to buyer's works.

SODIUM NITRATE.—There is nothing to add to our remarks of last week; market is still quiet: 96 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices, 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRITE is not at all active at about £21 5s. per ton, docks, London.

SODIUM SULPHIDE remains dull for home trade. Dealers quote 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 5s., and broken at £12 5s. per ton, in drums.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The tendency has again been towards a lower level under the accentuation of depression in zinc, which is now about £5 per ton under the extreme highest point touched a month ago. Demand for zinc oxide is slow at prices ranging from about £40 to £46 10s. Zinc ashes range upward of £16 a ton, based on 70 per cent. Zinc dust is £44 to £53 per ton.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—Pitch is very active and firm at a much higher price. Creosote oil is cheaper; other items are steady, with business moderate. ANILINE OIL is steadier and in fair demand at about 6½d. to 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT remains quiet at about 7d. per lb., drums extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL continues to be quoted at about 11½d. per lb., carriage paid, with a moderate demand. TOLUOL is very steady and fairly active: pure, 1s. 11d.; commercial, 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works. XYLOL is well maintained, with business fair: pure, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; commercial, 2s. 3d. per gallon, ex works. CARBOLIC ACID crystals have been quiet again, but the price is steady at about 5½d. per lb., f.o.b. in quantities. CRESYLIC ACID has met with fair business, with prices for 97 to 99 per cent. about 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d. per gallon. Pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. CREOSOTE OIL is cheaper on a quiet market: ex works, 6½d. f.o.b., 7d. per gallon in quantities. NAPHTHALENE remains rather quiet, but prices are steady: imported, flakes or balls, £14 5s.; powder, £11 15s. per ton, ex wharf. Pure

METHYL ALCOHOL in one-ton lots ex wharf is £47 per ton: cheaper for large quantities to arrive. PYRIDINE remains dull, with dealers quoting about 18s. per gallon and makers 17s. 9d to 21s.; heavy, 9s. to 10s. per gallon. PITCH is now very active and firm. To-day's price of 80s. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast, shows a further big advance.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ANOTHER week of generally quiet markets is recorded, the only bright feature being palm oils, which have hardened a little and have met with a fair demand. All other products have been dull. ACID OILS.—Business is still poor, but market fairly steady: coconut and palm kernel, 39s.; groundnut, 34s.; soya, 31s. per cwt. spot. CASTOR is still dull: pharmaceutical, 49s.; first pressings, 44s.; second pressings, 41s. per cwt. spot, in barrels in not less than one-ton lots; finest Italian is 75s. per cwt. in cases, and French medicinal 68s. in cases. COCONUT is unchanged: deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ceylon, 45s. 3d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 54s. c.i.f. COTTON.—Prices are level on the week, with business slack: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 41s.; crude, 38s. spot. GROUNDTUT.—Little doing, with prices easy for deodorised at 50s. 6d. spot; crude Oriental, 44s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL has been quiet: deodorised, 47s.; crude, about 44s. spot. PALM.—Prices show a slight advance, and the market closes firm with business rather better: Lagos, 39s.; softs, 38s. 9d.; mediums, 38s. 9d.; hards, 39s.; bleached, 41s. 3d. spot. RAPE is quiet and unchanged: refined, 53s.; crude, 51s. spot. SOYA is dull at about the same prices as last week: deodorised, 46s.; crude, 39s. 9d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—There is little of interest to comment upon; prices are about the same, with business quiet: on spot, 31s. 6d.; March-April, 29s. 6d.; May-August, 29s. 7½d.; September-December, 29s. 9d. Boiled oil, 34s. spot. Hull, on spot, 29s. 9d.; March-April, 29s. 9d.; May-August, 29s. 9d.; September-December, 29s. 10½d. TURPENTINE.—There has been latterly a healthier feeling with an improving demand, sentiment having been strengthened by better cable advices from America, and also the continued demand from the Continent. The London deliveries for last week amounted to 2,556 barrels, making a total of 20,828 barrels since the beginning of the year, this comparing with 16,884 barrels for the same period in 1925. The stocks have therefore been further reduced to 40,536 barrels, against 26,948 barrels same date last year. On spot, 63s. 6d.; April, 64s.; May-June, 62s. 6d.; July-December, 59s. 3d. There has also been more activity in RESIN, and prices, after having been further shaded, have shown a tendency to rally. C.i.f. quotations for the lower grades of American range from about 25s. 6d. to 28s. 6d., including F.C., while 29s. 6d. is asked for H., with the better grades varying up to 33s. for W.G., and 34s. for W.W. quality. The latter is very scarce. Spot quotations are 6d. upward over the above c.i.f. rates. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is cheaper on a quiet market at 60s. 6d. spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL, BURNING OILS, ETC.—American paraffin oils have advanced on a firm market. Lubricating oils remain quiet on spot. Other items are fairly steady and show no change. BENZOL.—Market is unchanged and fairly steady: crude 65s., about 1s. 3½d.; standard motor, about 1s. 8½d.; pure, 1s. 11½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is unchanged, and market quiet: 950 gravity, £3 17s. 6d.; 890 gravity, £4 7s. 6d. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is much steadier and inclined to firm up; quoted from 3½d. to 5d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale remains dull, with c.i.f. offers at about 26s. 4½d. per cwt., U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS.—Prices for American oils have advanced, and market is firm. American standard white, 1s. 1d.; water white, 1s. 2d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., ex tank; 6½d. buyers' barrels filled free, and 10½d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf, London. WHITE OILS.—Business is a little better, and prices unchanged: special No. 1, £28; No. 1, £26 10s.; No. 2, £24 7s. 6d.; No. 3, half-white, £23; No. 4, half-white, about £15 per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—Business is fairly good and market steady: 90/160, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; heavy, 90/190, 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per gallon. PETROLEUM JELLIES are steady, but quiet: white to snow white, £55 to £58; amber and yellow, £19 to £22; red vet, £18 17s. 6d.; dark stiff green, £14 per ton, ex wharf, London, barrels free. LUBRICATING OILS.—While shipment conditions are reported firmer and prices have advanced, the spot position remains unchanged and dull: pales, £11 to £23 7s. 6d.; reds, £13 5s. to £23 7s. 6d.; dark cylinders, £13 15s. to £34 10s.; filtered cylinders, £21 5s. to £34 per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London. SOLUBLE OIL and CUTTING COMPOUNDS, £20 to £29 per ton, net. No. 1 RUSSIAN OIL is steady at £17 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., ex wharf, London.

Indian Shellac Exports

DURING the year 1925 exports of shellac from British India totalled 377,000 cwt. (1924, 323,000 cwt.), to the following destinations: United Kingdom, 83,000 cwt.; North America, 192,000 cwt.; other countries, 102,000 cwt.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Exports

DURING the month of November 1925 Bulgaria exported 57 kilos of rose oil, valued at 2,865,585 leva, to the following destinations:—Austria, 50 grams; Germany, 1 kilo; France, 51 kilos; Netherlands, 50 grams; Switzerland, 5 kilos. The total exports during the first eleven months of the past year amounted to 2,060 kilos, valued at 82,394,101 leva.

Dearer Petrol

THE leading petrol distributing companies, on February 26, announced an advance of 1d. per gallon on the trade and retail prices of both standard and commercial brands of petrol throughout the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. A similar advance has now taken place in the price of petroleum oil. The new trade price of best grade combine petrol will be 1s. 3d. per gallon, while kerosene will be 10d. per gallon in London. The retail prices are now as under:—London area, 1s. 7½d. per gallon; rest of England, 1s. 8½d.; Scotland and Ireland, 1s. 9½d. Commercial vehicle spirit is 2d. cheaper throughout the three countries, and aviation spirit 4d. dearer. The last change in price of petrol occurred in September 1924, when it dropped 3½d. a gallon.

Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factories

THE following is an extract from the report on the administration of Mysore for the year ending June 30, 1925:—The sandal oil factories in Bangalore and Mysore worked throughout the year. The year opened with a stock of 50,459 lb. of oil and 173,000 lb. was manufactured during the year. The quantity of oil sold during the year was 166,294 lb. Allowing for wastage and the quantity of oil distributed as samples, the stock at the close of the year stood at 56,000 lb. The gross realisations for the year were Rs. 26.12 lakhs. Excluding the manufacturing charges and the marketing charges, the net sandalwood oil revenue to the Forest Department for the year was Rs. 19.06 lakhs. There was a very large demand for Mysore sandalwood oil in the United States of America, and arrangements have been made for the distillation of oil in that country.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	February 24	March 3
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.13—14.00	12.13—12.13½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.41—20.42½	20.40—20.41
Brussels	Fr. to £	25.22½	106.95—107.00	106.95—107.00
Bulgaria	Lev. to £	25.22½	670 sellers	660—680
Calcutta	Per rup.	24d.	18½d.—18¾d.	18½d.—18¾d.
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	925—940	925—940
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.72—18.75	18.73—18.76
Greece	Dr. to £	25.22½	342—344	342—345
Hong Kong	T.T. \$	—	28½d.—28¾d.	28½d.—28¾d.
Italy	Lire to £	25.22½	120.90—120.91	121.05—121.15
Kobe	Yen	24.58d.	22½d.—22¾d.	22½d.—22¾d.
Lisbon	Escu.	53½d.	2½d.—2½½d.	2½d.—2½½d.
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	34.44—34.46	34.44—34.48
Montreal	\$ to £	4.86½	4.87½—4.88½	4.88½—4.88½
New York	\$ to £	4.86½	4.86½—4.86½	4.85½—4.86
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	22.67—22.70	22.88—22.92
Paris	Fr. to £	25.22½	133.00—133.10	130.50—139.40
Singapore	Per dol.	—	27½d.—28½d.	27½d.—28½d.
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15—18.16	18.11½—18.12½
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.26—25.27	25.24—25.25
Vienna	Sh. to £	24.02	34.50—34.55	34.45—34.50
Warsaw	Zloty to £	25.22½	38 sellers	37 sellers

THE BRITISH CHEMICAL AND DYESTUFFS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION have sent a lengthy memorandum to the President of the Board of Trade on Part I of the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921 (Key Industries Section) in so far as it concerns chemicals. The memorandum is based on the experiences of members of the Association during the past five years, and is a vigorous condemnation of the Act and the manner in which it is administered.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Retail Pharmacists' Union Election

SIR,—The three retiring members of the Retail Pharmacists' Union who are offering themselves for re-election in the Metropolitan area are certainly the three most representative pharmacists one could find. Looking back for the last decade or two, those who know them intimately know they have done a tremendous amount of spade work and borne the brunt of the burden. As a token of appreciation of their services and an earnest of more to come, it is up to all members in the area to record their votes for Messrs. Keall, Keith and Melhuish.

Yours faithfully,

W. E. GAZE,

Hon. Secretary, Walthamstow Branch of Retail Pharmacists' Union.

Highams Park, E.4.

SIR,—In reply to the letters from the Thames Valley, we may mention that the Metropolitan or No. 1 area contains fourteen branches of the R.P.U. Theoretically it would no doubt be a good idea if every branch of the R.P.U. had a representative on the Executive; but as this is impossible, the electors are called upon to vote for the three men most likely best to represent the interests of the Metropolitan area as a whole. In the formation of the Union we took an active part, and during the five years we have served on its Executive our endeavour has been to take a broad and sympathetic view not only of the needs of our area, but of all that concerns our craft. We believe that we have been of some assistance in making our Union the success which it is to-day. With regard to N.H.I. terms and conditions, we have always considered the fees inadequate and have strongly pressed, when and where possible, for a better remuneration for panel chemists. We shall continue to do so. If our past services have met with the approval of our fellow-members in the Metropolitan area, we ask them to show it by voting for us at the forthcoming election.—Yours faithfully,

J. KEALL.

A. R. KEITH.

A. R. MELHUISH.

London.

The Working of the P.A.T.A.

SIR,—I should like to do something to reassure "Apostate," and will, therefore, with your permission, reply as fully as I feel justified in doing to the points raised in his letter of February 6 and in that of "Londinensis" of the *C. & D.*, February 13. A small portion of the advance in Beecham's Pills was allocated to the wholesaler, whose margin had hitherto been inadequate, but who is giving more than half of this away again to the retailer who buys in one-dozen lots. The retailer who has been fortunate enough to sell at full retail price all along is, on the face of it, the loser, but he may easily recoup himself by an increase in his sales, for the reason that the price being protected he cannot now be undersold. Those retailers (by far the majority) who have been selling, or who have been compelled to sell, at a cut price of, say, 1s. or 1s. 1d., are gainers to the extent of 10 per cent. or more. As to the sale of proprietaries to employees, the recognised, and I think the correct, practice is "full list price (not cost)—for personal use only." I can, of course, speak only for my own firm, but I imagine this is the general rule. I do not know what is the practice of the manufacturers. In regard to the question of the so-called buying clubs in offices and other establishments, I can assure "Londinensis" that this matter has received, and is receiving, the most careful attention of the Association. I have tried in my previous letters to show how the manufacturing and wholesale members of the P.A.T.A. endeavour to co-operate with the retail, and I think I cannot usefully enlarge upon this subject. The point, however, is that under the P.A.T.A. scheme a reasonable margin is

assured for all parties. One thing is certain: the three sections must act loyally together—the moment in which sectional interests are placed above the common good, that moment will be the beginning of the end of the P.A.T.A.

Yours faithfully,

W. C. BIRKS.

York.

Selling British Goods

SIR,—Some of the remarks of Mr. T. W. Cleave, President of the South-East London Chemists' Association, at the S.E.L.C.A. dinner last week might be elaborated with advantage; but to obtain a true perspective, a review of the present situation and some reference to our national characteristics are essential. The average Englishman, more so perhaps than his co-partners in the remainder of the United Kingdom or the Dominions overseas, takes too much for granted. In an emergency he is intensely patriotic, and can be relied upon to do his very best for his country, but he is often guilty of the most appalling apathy. In August 1914 there was no question of ways or means; we had an obvious duty to perform, and we fulfilled our obligations without question. The war opened our eyes to the fact that in some directions our foreign competitors had outstripped us commercially, chiefly through sheer neglect on our part. It was not to be expected that Britain could maintain her supremacy in everything; but, although we have to admit the excellence of certain imported products, Britain is still supreme in many spheres. It goes without saying that the American, the Frenchman, the German, and others give preference to the products of their own country, with the result that the state of their home market is much better than is at present the case with ours. They are, therefore, often better able to compete in foreign markets in general, and our own in particular—to our cost. Further, these countries frequently protect their home trade by imposing tariffs and restrictions. It may be argued that the conditions in our country necessitate a different policy; but until the public are made to realise how much they can do by insisting on British goods to reduce unemployment and consequently taxation, thereby allowing money to circulate more freely to the advantage of retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers alike, we shall make but slow progress. Certain manufacturers are doing their bit by emphasising the British origin of their products. Here and there enthusiastic pharmacists, like Mr. Cleave, do their share by plainly indicating which goods are British and which are imported or foreign-owned. I most certainly agree with Mr. Cleave that the retailer can play a very important part in this campaign by refraining from displaying in his windows or on his counters any goods which are imported or with regard to which there is any doubt as to their origin. If the public want these goods they will ask for them. If there are no other products of a similar character they must be supplied, but it is the duty of every retailer in the United Kingdom to give every reasonable preference to British-made, British-owned goods. In view of the lead of H.M. the King, the striking appeal of the Prince of Wales, and the urgent request of the Government—it is to be hoped it will practise what it preaches—the vast majority of the general public will appreciate it if when they inadvertently or unconsciously ask for foreign products they are shown similar British-made, British-owned goods of as high or even higher quality, and at the same price. It will do more harm than good if manufacturers or retailers boost any goods as British which are not of the highest quality—it would be worse than useless to endeavour to sell inferior articles on a patriotic appeal. If handled properly, this campaign to improve conditions at home, or to create what Mr. Cleave described as a new "home circle," should enhance the prestige of British goods and help to expand our export trade. Quite a number of foreign firms, whose goods might not be bought so readily if their true origin were known, establish depôts in other countries or create new companies with English titles and addresses, and thus a false impression arises. The retailer, therefore, should be on the look out for goods which might be regarded as British but are actually of foreign origin. In the future our biggest markets are bound to be our own Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies. In his

recent speech the Prince of Wales said he was sure that British men and women would prefer to buy British-owned goods first and all the time; so let us, both as buyers and sellers, follow this example ourselves—and persuade others to do so.—Yours faithfully,

A VISITING M.P.S. (24/2).

Points in Salesmanship

SIR.—With reference to the report in your last issue of the talk given by Mr. G. I. Akeroyd (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham), at a recent meeting of the Druggists and Allied Trades Section of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, may I, as chairman of this Section, be allowed to correct the impression the report gives that Mr. Akeroyd's remarks referred to a particular firm? Such was not the case, as Mr. Akeroyd at the outset clearly stated that his remarks were based upon his experiences with three different firms controlling multiple shops, and all the figures given were estimated in regard to the various companies operating multiple shops.—Yours faithfully,

G. BERNARD THOMPSON.

London, W.1.

SIR.—The most interesting part of the address by Mr. Akeroyd (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 298) was that in which he enumerated four points to be considered before taking a proprietary medicine into stock. The first point, "Was it on the P.A.T.A.?" should be adopted by all pharmacists; it would help to back up the P.A.T.A. and give pharmacists a right to demand that cutting should be stopped. It would also bring into line those manufacturers who, while talking to chemists about protected prices, are not sufficiently energetic in stopping other traders selling below the minimum retail price. It is doubtful whether an individual pharmacist would obtain a satisfactory answer to question 3, as there would not be the same incentive to induce a proprietor to obtain the goodwill of a single man as there would be to place his goods in a multiple concern with several hundred shops. Similarly with regard to question 4, "What are the terms?" in the case of a single shop the seller would state his terms, and the pharmacist would have to abide by them if he wished to stock the goods; but if a big company were not satisfied there is little doubt that they would often be met, if their requirements were reasonable. With regard to window shows, the multiple shops do not show other people's goods, but the small man has to give a certain amount of display if he wants to buy parcels on best terms. With regard to the statement that stocks are turned over from six to twelve times a year, I do not see how this can be carried out absolutely, considering the large number of different patents. The last point is with regard to substitution; I do not propose to enter into the old discussion as to what is substitution and what is not, but it is evident, if an assistant secures a commission on one line and not on another, which one he is going to sell if he can. As the multiple shops know to a fraction what it costs to sell an article, perhaps they will benefit the whole trade by settling the question of the loss on Insurance dispensing; there is no need for elaborate figures.—Yours truly,

LOSS (1/3).

Labelling and Storage of Poisons

SIR.—Mr. Jack said at Stirling (*C. & D.*, February 20, p. 263) that the new Labelling of Poisons Order would prevent unqualified vendors from selling preparations which were not so labelled as to reveal the presence of any poison. The Pharmacy Act was supposed to prevent unqualified traders selling poison at all, but it did not do so, partly because the Society was unable to visit every small dealer in the country and partly because many of these dealers were quite unaware they were breaking the law. I fail to see, therefore, how the new Order is going to effect any improvement; if an unqualified man chooses to sell a hair lotion containing a scheduled poison without any indication of the fact on the label, how is it to be found out? Only by analysis, and he might sell it for years before that happened. No, it is the pharmacist alone who will be affected by the order. Mr. Jack is quite right when he says that there is safety in a well thought-out scheme of distribution of shop rounds; there is ten

times less risk of mistake in having the less dangerous poisons, which have comparatively large doses, such as tr. camph. co., arranged on the shelves instead of lumped together with more potent articles in a poison-cupboard which should be kept for more powerful drugs. If space and fixtures permitted it, the best arrangement under the new regulations would be to have two cupboards, one for really potent drugs and the other for less dangerous preparations.—Yours, etc.,

POTENTIAL (23/2).

SIR.—"Veteran" (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 245) draws attention to a point which has been discussed in your columns before, namely, the necessity for a transference to the purchaser of some of the burden now laid on pharmacists with regard to the storage of poisons. In these days of inspection, pharmacists are not likely to err in this matter; indeed, they have never done so. Only the other day a customer asked me for a poison which he had read of in a quasi-medical work as good for diabetes. He was not supplied, although, as he was personally known to me, I should have been legally right in effecting a sale on an entry in the poison-register. For this sort of thing pharmacists are given no credit. It is interesting to note that the R.P.U. has taken counsel's opinion on the new regulations, with the result that the R.P.U. is now relieved of the responsibility of defending any pharmacist who does not put his tinct. hyoscyami and other "poisons" in his poison-cupboard. Having regard to the fact that it has been admitted by responsible members of the Pharmaceutical Society that it is impracticable to carry out this storage method to the letter, it will be interesting to see the next development.—Yours truly,

WAITING (15/2).

Referring to the Prescriber

SIR.—I see in a recent report of an Insurance Committee's proceedings that a doctor recommended a regulation requiring the chemist who had not a particular drug in stock to inform the doctor, and not the patient. This is all very well in the case of private prescriptions—and, in fact, it has been the unwritten rule to refer all questions to the doctor when possible; but with the elimination of profit from panel dispensing a new era commenced, and there is no margin for such amenities. It sounds perfectly simple to refer a script to a doctor, but in practice it usually results in a considerable loss of time, as doctors' hours are extremely elastic, and it frequently requires more than one visit or telephone call to settle the question; often, too, one's reception is far from agreeable, so much so that there are one or two doctors I would not refer to in any circumstances. From the chemist's point of view the chief objection to new regulations is that he is expected to adhere to them all, irrespective of the additional work and expense involved, without a further fee.—Yours truly,

REFEREM (5/2).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Appreciations

Truly the *C. & D.* is a wonderful asset to the retail chemist, and I wish you every success in the New Year.—G. S. W. (27/12).

Your Poisons Cards and Insurance Card save a lot of time and trouble, and should occupy a space in every pharmacy.—E. G. R. (9/1).

Enclosed find cheque for £1. I could not manage one week without my "guide, philosopher and friend," the *C. & D.*—A. J. F. (19/1).

It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription again. I find it a great help, and is a decided asset to any pharmacy.—J. W. D. (10/2).

Subscription renewed herewith for the thirty-third time. Many thanks for all your services. Your reply to one of my queries was alone worth more than your annual fee. T. P. (1/3).

Legal Queries

Aqua (23/2).—Solid preparations, such as ointments, containing carbolic acid, are not scheduled poisons, and therefore do not require a declaration on the label of the amount of carbolic acid.

E. B. (16/2).—(1) Salts for the preparation of artificial mineral waters are not liable to medicine-stamp duty. (2) For the method of registering a trade-mark, see *C. & D. Diary*, 1926, p. 309.

S. F. (26/2).—Jaborandi contains a poisonous alkaloid, so that the proportion of jaborandi in any preparation must be declared on the label. Hairdressers cannot legally sell jaborandi preparations.

Labelitis (27/2).—It is doubtful whether embossing the words "Poisonous, Not to be Taken," in the glass of a bottle is "labelling" a poisonous article. The dictionary definition of "labelled" is "marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc., of the article."

A. J. O. (24/2) refers to the Methylated Spirits Order recently published in the *C. & D.*, and asks if No. 9 rule in it debar a chemist from selling hair washes, etc., made with industrial methylated spirits, and containing essential oils. [No. But the consent of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise must first be obtained before such mixtures are made for sale. For this consent application should be made to the local officer of Customs and Excise for a form which has to be filled up with particulars of the formula to be used in making the hair washes, etc. If, upon the particulars given, there is found to be no objection to the mixture from the revenue or other point of view, permission to make and sell it will be granted by the Commissioners subject to the conditions which will be found stated on the form.]

D. L. (22/2) owns a combined house and shop. He resides in the upper part of the premises himself, and has granted a lease of the shop. The lessee has sublet the shop to a man who carries on a wireless business. Can "D. L." insist upon seeing the agreement under which the shop is sublet? Can he prevent the occupier from running an aerial from the shop next door through the fanlight over the door of his own shop? [Unless the lease gives him the right to do so, "D. L." cannot compel the lessee to show him the subtenancy agreement. Unless the presence of the aerial interferes with "D. L.'s" use of his part of the premises, or unless, in fixing the aerial, the tenant has done some damage to the property, it is unlikely that "D. L." has any remedy; but without full knowledge of the circumstances it is impossible to express a definite opinion.]

J. C. R. (20/2).—The Home Office hold that the prescription written so as not to disclose the presence of a "dangerous" drug is not in order, but the Pharmaceutical Society hold that it is in order. Some chemists would dispense without requiring the doctor to add the amount of the "dangerous" drugs, and others send back the prescription for correction. It turns on a question of the interpretation of what is the "dangerous" drug, and the framers of the regulations appear not to have understood that it included the drugs *per se* and preparations coming within the limits. It will be noted that the regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act were made when the "article" was the poison and it was not necessary, as now, to give the "name of the poison." The regulations have not been changed, so that strictly you are in order in dispensing the prescription as written, following out the usual practice in other details.

R. D. (23/2), who lives in a town in which the licensed houses do not stock medicated wines, asks if it would be lawful for him if, as a favour to his customers, he were to obtain medicated wines for them from a neighbouring town to which he has a regular service of messengers, provided the customers paid him the price beforehand. [If the wines in question are genuine medicated wines, that is, wines so medicated that in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise they are unfit for use as beverages, they can be sold by "R. D." without a licence, and there is no restriction on the purchase sale,

or supply of them by a duly qualified chemist and druggist. If, on the other hand, they do not fall into this category, they cannot be sold without a wine licence, and although ordinarily money may be entrusted by one person to another to purchase as his agent excisable liquor at premises duly licensed, a question might arise in this case whether "R. D." was not "soliciting, taking, or receiving orders" for an article for trading in which an Excise licence is required, and this is an offence under the Revenue Act, 1867.]

J. L. (1/3) is the tenant of shop premises which were originally part of a dwelling-house. When he bought the business he took over the remainder of a ten years' lease of the shop, which has just expired. The rent is £22 a year. If no fresh lease is granted can "J. L." be ejected, and, if so, what notice must be given? If the lease is renewed, what would be a fair rental, and what is the maximum increase which the landlord is entitled to demand? [As the premises are used solely as business premises, the Increase of Rent Acts do not apply to them; consequently the landlord may charge whatever rent he can get, and "J. L." is not protected from eviction. If the landlord has agreed to "J. L.'s" holding over after the expiration of the lease, it is probable that the Court would regard the present tenancy as a yearly one, in which case "J. L." may be entitled to six months' notice, terminating on an anniversary of the commencement of the tenancy. Possibly a shorter notice would suffice if the lease so provided. If "J. L." is anxious to remain in possession he had better obtain a fresh lease. We cannot say what would be a reasonable rent without seeing the premises.]

J. F. (26/2) puts the following questions on poison sale procedure:—(1) Is it necessary or expedient to have the poisons book signed when a signed order for a "dangerous" drug is sent? [A signed order is sufficient.] (2) Could the matron of the local infirmary with which I have a contract for drugs sign the poisons book if this method were insisted on by the managers when the goods are delivered under a signed order? [The matron's signature in the poisons book is not of any value, but she could sign the messenger's delivery note as evidence that the goods have been delivered.] (3) What record is required to be kept by the hospital staff? [The infirmary need not keep any records, but as the drugs are for administration under medical supervision, they will be shown on the case papers. In case of a prescription dispensed by you for the infirmary the necessary record is kept by you.] (4) Would my appointment as pharmacist in an honorary capacity to the infirmary be an advantage? [Not unless the pharmacist appointed is the responsible authority.] (5) Do Part I poisons if supplied as liq. homatrop., inj. strychn., etc., require special treatment? [Part I poisons are also supplied on a signed order, but if not "dangerous" drugs are only entered in the poisons book.]

T. J. F. (22/2).—(1) A. owns a house which he has let to B., who has sublet two rooms to C. While C. was cleaning a window it fell upon her fingers and damaged them in consequence of the sash cords being broken. A. was not notified of the condition of the sashes. Is A. liable to compensate C.? (2) By how much may A. increase B.'s rent? In 1914 B. was paying 9s. weekly and A. paid the rates. Subsequently the rent was reduced to 7s. 6d. weekly, and B. took over the liability to pay the rates. (3) Two and a half years ago a man obtained possession of a house on behalf of his son by means of an ejectment order. The son took possession and was afterwards granted a fourteen years' lease by his father. The son now wishes to dispose of the lease. If he does so has the ejected tenant any claim against him or his father? [(1) C. has no claim against A. (2) If A. is responsible for all repairs, the pre-war rent may be increased by a maximum of 40 per cent.; but in calculating the amount of the permitted increase it is necessary to take into account the fact that the burden of the rates has now been passed on to the tenant. In other words, the increase of rent must be calculated on the "net" pre-war rent after deducting the amount of the rates paid in 1914. (3) We cannot see how, in the circumstances stated, the ejected tenant can possibly have a claim against either the father or the son.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Nemo (13/1).—You might try the effect of oxalic acid upon the leather as a bleaching agent, but we think you will find that the surface is impermeable owing to the finishing process to which the leather has been subjected.

J. T. (8/2).—SHELLAC SOLVENT.—There is no cheap solvent for shellac other than methylated spirit and finish, unless you have in view the solution obtained by boiling shellac and borax in water.

S. (9/2).—EFFERVESCING GINGER-BEER POWDER.—

Pulv. sacch. alb.	lb. iv.
Pulv. ac. tart.	lb. ij.
Pulv. sodii bicarb.	lb. ij.
Ol. limonis	5j.
Gingerin.	℥ss.
Tr. quillaia	5iv.

Mix the lemon with powdered sugar and the gingerin dissolved in the tincture of quillaia with the sodium bicarbonate and dry. Then mix the ingredients. Some prefer to place the acid and alkali in separate powders on the model of seidlitz powders.

S. C. (9/2).—PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN INSURANCE DISPENSING.—A practitioner is required to order for the insured persons on his list the drugs and prescribed appliances which are requisite for the treatment of the patient. In the first place it is for the practitioner to decide what drugs or medicines are necessary; he may prescribe any drug or medicinal preparation, and the latter may be of a proprietary character or otherwise. There is no question of refusing payment for any medicine merely because it is a proprietary preparation. In his treatment of his patients, however, a practitioner is expected to be as economical in his prescribing as the requirements of his patient will permit. He should not, as a rule, prescribe an expensive proprietary preparation when equally good results can be obtained by the use of a cheaper non-proprietary drug or preparation, but if, in the opinion of the practitioner, a proprietary medicine is necessary for the proper treatment of the patient, then that proprietary preparation may be prescribed irrespective of cost, and the chemist who dispenses it will be paid for it. The need of the patient is the first consideration, and not the cost of the medicine. At a later stage, however, the prescriptions issued by practitioners are reviewed periodically by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Panel Committee for the area, and if it appears after this investigation that because of the character or quantity of the medicine prescribed, the charge imposed upon the Drug Fund by any particular practitioner is in excess of what was reasonably necessary for the adequate treatment of his patients, then the practitioner may be called upon for an explanation, and, in an extreme case, may be surcharged with a certain proportion of the extra cost incurred by his extravagant methods of prescribing.

H. J. (10/2).—We cannot find any data as to the chemical composition of fowl and pigeon manure, and it would be necessary to have this specially estimated. Guano, which is the excrement of sea-birds, contains 3 to 11 per cent. of nitrogen and 10 to 19 per cent. of phosphoric acid. The proportion depends upon the amount of moisture in the guano.

D. E. (11/2).—LEAD TETRA ETHYL.—The amount of lead tetra ethyl suggested for use in petrol as an "anti-knock" is 1 part per 1,000. Articles on the subject were printed in the *C. & D.*, February 2, 1924, p. 162, and December 20, 1924, p. 891. We do not think the chemical is an article of commerce in England.

Ajax (12/2).—BOOK FOR BEGINNER IN CHEMISTRY.—Walker's "Elementary Inorganic Chemistry" (Bell, 5s.) is a suitable first book on chemistry for your apprentice. Other books are mentioned in the *C. & D.* Educational Number, August 15, 1925, p. 277.

B. I. C. (12/2).—DISTILLATION.—The distillation of roses is dealt with in books on essential oils, such as Parry's "Chemistry of Essential Oils," Vol. I, 30s., or Gildemeister and Hoffmann's "Volatile Oils." No doubt you are aware that the distillation can only be profitably conducted in rose-growing countries such as Bulgaria or the South of France, where enormous quantities of the flowers of the right kind are obtainable.

J. R. M. (13/2).—CELLULOID VARNISH.—We cannot say without experiment what would answer as a thickener for celluloid varnish, but suggest a trial of Venice turpentine, pyroxylin, camphor, or urea (1 per cent.). The addition of castor oil and such-like ingredients delays the drying of the varnish. There is a book on celluloid entitled "Celluloid: Its Raw Material, Manufacture, Properties and Uses," by Bockmann, published by Scott, Greenwood at 8s. 6d., but not much is said about the newer solvents such as cyclo-hexanol acetate. This last-named is a ketone allied to acetone, but with different solvent powders.

S. M. (15/2).—FIREPROOFING FABRICS.—The following is the Home Office formula for fireproofing solution for fabrics:—

Sodium tungstate ...	3xvj.
Water ...	Oiss.

Dissolve in the cold, and add

Sodium phosphate ...	5ij. 5ij.
Water ...	Oj.

Or a sufficiency of water to make the solution sp. gr. 1.140. Dip the material in the solution, wring out with the hands, dry, and iron if necessary.

C. H. B. (15/2).—We do not think that potassium permanganate solution would be useful for eliminating worms from bowling greens. Weak mercury perchloride solution is generally employed.

J. D. (25/2).—VERMIN ON PIGS.—It is, presumably, lice to which you refer, and in that case either of the following will be suitable:—

I		II	
Camph. pulv.	5ij.	Sulph. flor.	5ij.
Sulph. flor.	5iv.	Spt. picis	5iv.
Ol. lini.	5xv.	Ol. "train"	5viij.

Apply a little every second or third day.

Apply as required

Insect powder can be well rubbed into the skin. The bedding, which must be renewed daily, should be yellow or pitch pine sawdust, shavings, or straw saturated with "Sanitas" powder or fluid.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
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Vivisection Commission

The Royal Commission "On the Practice of Subjecting Live Animals to Experiments for Scientific Purposes" has finished its investigations and published its report. The tenor of the latter is undoubtedly to exculpate the medical profession from the charges of reckless cruelty which have been brought against it. The Commission will by no means recommend the prohibition of vivisection; the attempt to prevent it, they say, could only be followed by the evasion of the law or the flight of medical and physiological students from the United Kingdom to foreign schools and laboratories, and would, therefore, certainly result in no change favourable to the animals. Nor will they accept the proposal that has been made, "that the object in view shall be some immediate application of an expected discovery to some prophylactic or therapeutic end, and that any experiment made for the mere advancement of science shall be rendered unlawful"; for, as they point out, some of our greatest inventions, as, for example, the electric telegraph, which originated from Galvani's experiments on a frog, and Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, have resulted from experiments not undertaken with these direct aims. They therefore suggest "the enactment of a law which should vest in the Secretary of State the power of granting licences to persons desirous of performing experiments upon living animals. The licences would bear conditions calculated to assure that in no avoidable case should suffering be inflicted; and that, where unavoidable, it should be reduced to a minimum."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Envelope Addressing.—Retail chemists who make a practise of circularising local residents will find it advisable to have their letters typewritten, and on good paper. If the retailer does not possess a typewriter, it is well worth while getting them typed. Typing a hundred or so letters and envelopes does not cost many shillings, and the results will justify the expense. First impressions count for a lot, especially with new residents. Another important point is to get names, initials, and titles right. Local directories soon get out of date; but the information these contain may be supplemented by getting in touch with the local estate agents, who are generally willing to give information to *bona fide* traders, especially if the arrangement is put on a *quid pro quo* basis. Where the circularising is done on a sufficiently extensive scale, and where the chemist intends to use it as a frequent method of sales promotion, it is as well to invest in an addressing machine.

Envelope Addressing.—The Addressograph system is adapted to the addressing of envelopes for systematic circularising of customers, each address being impressed upon a metal plate and slotted into a metal frame. See Addressing Machines.

Envelopes, "Panel."—An envelope which is entirely transparent or has an open ("cut out") panel is not admissible through the post. An envelope with a transparent panel may be used, subject to the following conditions: (a) The transparent panel must form an integral part of the envelope and must be parallel to the longest side, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction; it must be placed so as not to interfere with the application of the date stamp. (b) The panel must be sufficiently transparent for the address to be perfectly legible, even in artificial light, and must take writing. This requirement is waived in the case of postal packets addressed to the United States, or to places within the British Empire (except Australia).

Equitable Lien.—An equitable lien is a right conferred by law, in certain circumstances, upon one man to a charge upon the property of another until certain specific claims have been satisfied. It differs from a common law lien in that it is not necessary for the person who is entitled to exercise it to have possession of the property. For example, the vendor of land has an equitable lien upon it until the price has been paid, even after the purchaser has taken possession; similarly, a purchaser of land has an equitable lien upon it for the amount he has paid, although the vendor is still in occupation. A retiring partner, the representatives of a deceased partner and the trustee of a bankrupt partner each have an equitable lien upon the partnership assets in respect of the share of the partner concerned.

Equitable Mortgage.—An equitable mortgage differs from a legal mortgage in that under the former the property mortgaged is not actually conveyed or assigned to the mortgagee. In other words, the legal estate in the property remains vested in the mortgagor and the mortgagee merely has the security of the right to deal with the property, if necessary, to enforce repayment of the sum he has lent. The commonest example of an equitable mortgage is the deposit of the title deeds of property with bankers to secure a loan or an overdraft.

Equities.—This is the name given to certain rights and obligations which in the earlier period of our history could not be enforced under our common law, owing to some imperfections in our legal system, but which it was considered ought to be binding on the consciences of litigants. They were consequently given effect to

by the Chancery Courts administering equity under the control of the Lord Chancellor as keeper of the King's conscience. The enforcement of equities continued, generally speaking, to be the exclusive province of Courts of Chancery until the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, since when our courts of common law are empowered to administer equity, although certain branches of equity jurisprudence, such as trusts, are still assigned to the Chancery judges. A simple example will show the working of the theory of equities. If there is a debt due from A to B, and there is also a debt due from B to A, the latter might claim to set off against B's claim the sum due to him from B. If in such a case B assigned his claim against A to C without telling C anything about A's claim against him, A will still be entitled to claim his set-off against C. This is a matter of equity. An assignment such as this was not enforceable at common law, and a litigant who came into a court of equity to enforce it was met by the maxim that "he who seeks equity must do equity," and in turn he had to acknowledge an obligation which would not be binding on him at common law. It may be said, however, that this rule would not be followed if the original parties to a contract clearly intended that the equities should not apply. This is a principle of much importance in modern times because of its application to debentures issued by companies.

Ergotin, Sale.—Ergotin, being a preparation of ergot, comes within Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and is subject to the regulations specified under "Poisons Schedules" (q.v.).

Ergot of Rye is mentioned in Part I of the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, the entry being "Ergot of Rye, and preparations of ergots." It is subject to the conditions of sale thereunder specified. (See Poisons Schedules.)

Ergot of Rye.—This drug consists of the sclerotium or compact mycelium of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne, a fungus of the N.O. *Pyrenomyces*, formed on and at the expense of the ovary of the common rye, *Secale cereale*, N.O. *Graminaceae*. It is produced during the summer, and by the time the rye is ripe the hyphae of the mycelium form, instead of a loose felt, a hard, compact body or sclerotium, which is able to resist the damp and cold of the autumn and winter. In the spring, under natural conditions, it produces the mature form of the fungus, consisting of a stalked globular head, in which the spores are developed in numerous spore-cases. These are well shown in Greenish's "Materia Medica" (pp. 226-227). But under commercial conditions, in which the sclerotia are dried by heat, these fructifying organs of the fungus cannot be developed by planting the ergot in damp soil. The ergot, allowed to dry naturally and placed on damp sand or soil as soon as the ground is warm in spring, readily gives rise to them. Ergot is very prone to chemical changes if kept in a damp place, and its reliability cannot then be depended on, but if dried as soon as collected and kept chemically dry in bottles with lime in the hollow stoppers, as recommended under digitalis, the action of the infusion can always be depended on if prepared from the freshly crushed dried drug. The changes that take place during the process of making an extract or preparing the alkaloids of ergot render the product more uncertain of action than the fresh infusion of the carefully dried grains, kept chemically dry. Ergot that possesses a powdery surface has generally been attacked by insects, and such parcels, known as "wormy," have been frequently sold on the markets. These insects can only live when sufficient moisture is present, which causes changes in the constituents of ergot, and therefore all ergot possessing this appearance should never be used. The ergot imported from Spain and Portugal is the largest commercial variety, and is the most highly prized. That of Russia (mostly produced in the South), Tomsk, Omsk, and Viatka, is as a rule the smallest. Those of other countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Poland, etc., are of mixed sizes as a rule. Many cereals are attacked by ergot, but how far the size of these indicates the grass from which they are derived, and how far the ergots of the different cereals may be

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

regarded as forms of the same fungus, or as differing in degree of medicinal activity, has yet to be ascertained. The important point in the activity of ergot is the absence of moisture, and therefore of the changes caused by its presence. The following tables show the imports into and re-exports from Great Britain during the past four years:—

Imports

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Portugal	366	293	237	138	173
Spain	190	361	231	378	346
Other foreign countries	64	40	265	451	269
Total from foreign countries .. cwt.	620	694	733	957	788
Value	£58,160	20,775	11,296	8,240	4,332

Re-exports

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United States .. .	18	32	85	60	—
Other foreign countries	23	45	20	84	53
Total to foreign countries	41	77	105	144	53
Value	£3,085	2,429	2,204	1,618	374
Total to British Possessions .. .	23	42	96	130	99
Value	£2,312	1,460	1,941	1,376	688
Total cwt.	64	119	201	274	152
Value	£5,397	3,889	4,145	2,994	1,062

We have received the following official replies in regard to exports from European countries: The small production of ergot in Esthonia is wholly consumed by the home market, and there is no export. Poland, we understand, neither produces nor exports ergot; and as regards Russia the U.S.S.R. informs us that, owing to increased demand, all the ergot produced in the U.S.S.R. is needed to cover home requirements; in fact, there have been practically no exports for at least two years. Spain and Portugal had not replied when this note was written. During the last five years the United States has imported the following quantities:—1925, 163,759 lb. (\$45,800); 1924, 195,425 lb. (\$52,300); 1923, 273,784 lb. (\$140,000); 1922, 167,315 lb. (\$156,000); 1921, 213,491 lb. (\$690,000).

Ergot Poisoning, Antidotes.—In cases of poisoning by ergot or its preparations, the stomach pump or tube is employed, or a mustard or zinc sulphate emetic. A quick purgative, such as croton oil (mj.), with plenty of warm water, assists the action.

Erigeron.—In the U.S.P., 1870, the oil of *Erigeron canadense*, Linn., was official, and under the name of erigeron three species of erigeron, but none of these species are official in that pharmacopœia now. The volatile oil, of which the plant yields 0.5 per cent., has been used in five-drop doses for post-partum hæmorrhage, and as a remedy for kidney diseases. The constituents of the oil, so far as known, are terpineol, traces of citronellal, and limonene. On keeping, especially if exposed to light and air, it darkens in colour and becomes viscous. The *Erigeron canadense* is a native of N.W. America, but has become widely distributed as a weed in waste places in many countries.

Errand Boys.—For information as to the hours during which it is permissible to employ boys to deliver goods and run errands, see "Boys, Employment of." Errand boys are "workmen" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and employers are liable in respect of any accidents "arising out of and in the course of their employment." (See Employers' Liability.)

Error: Liability.—It may be taken as a general rule that error, mistake or ignorance has no effect on the legal position or liability of a person doing an act. Thus, it does not afford an excuse either as regards civil or quasi-criminal liabilities. Illustrations of this may be found in the case of the employer who may be liable for the consequences of his workman's act done

without his knowledge. And, if goods are deposited with a pawnbroker by someone whom he believed to have, but who had not in fact, authority to deposit them, his defence that he believed the depositor was owner will be of no effect if the real owner claims them. Similarly, if a seller of goods in transit has given due notice to the carrier to stop them, but the carrier by an error delivered them notwithstanding, this does not defeat the seller's rights, although such rights are ordinarily lost on delivery. The chief importance of the rules as to error or mistake are to be found in their application to the law of contract. In the case of a clerical error in expressing an agreement, this can always be corrected. But if a mistake of such a kind intervened as to exclude any real agreement between the parties this has the effect of voiding the contract. Under this might be put the case of a man who sent an order for goods to a trader A, but A had transferred his business to B, who executed the order without informing the customer that the change had taken place, and it was held that there was, because of the mistake, no contract between B and the customer. Instances of money paid by one person to another in mistake have been frequent. As to them, the rule of law is that money paid by one person to another under a mistake of law cannot be recovered, nor can money paid by compulsion of law, unless there was some undue advantage taken of the person paying it. Where, however, money is paid by one person to another under a mistake of fact, it can be recovered. Thus, rent paid under a mistaken belief that a tenancy was still subsisting was held to be recoverable. On the other hand, water rates wrongly paid on demand are only recoverable if they were paid under a mistake common to both the rating authority and the ratepayer. Money paid by mistake to a revenue department cannot be recovered at all, unless apparently provision for repayment is made in the taxing statute concerned.

Eserine, Sale.—Phyostigmine or eserine and its salts, being poisonous alkaloids, comes within Part I of the Poisons Schedule. Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, Great Britain, and that of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925. The sale is subject to the conditions of Part I. (See Poisons Schedules.)

Eserine Poisoning, Antidotes.—The estimated fatal dose of eserine is 2 to 3 gr. The antidote is a wash-out of the stomach, preferably with 1 in 500 potassium permanganate. Atropine sulphate and strychnine injections are given at intervals until the symptoms vanish.

Escrow.—A deed, which in our law is a particularly solemn form of contract, requires in order to be fully operative that it shall be sealed; commonly also, by statute, that it shall be signed; and finally that it shall be delivered as the act and deed of the person to be bound by it. If the other requisites are present, but delivery in this way does not take place, the document is called an escrow. The common type of escrow is where the party executing hands the deed over to a third person subject to the agreement, express or implied, that it is only to become operative when and if some condition has been performed. An instance would be where the deed of conveyance on the sale of property was handed, executed by the vendor, to a third person, to take effect only when the price agreed upon has been paid. But there is nothing to prevent the creation of an escrow if the grantor retains the deed after executing it until some condition agreed upon has been performed by the grantee of the deed; and, though this was long unsettled, an escrow may be created by delivery to the grantee himself, if it has been agreed that it shall not take effect until some condition has been performed. If the condition attached to the deed is not performed the escrow becomes wholly inoperative. On the other hand, if and when the condition is performed, the original delivery of the document as an escrow becomes delivery as a deed, and no further delivery is necessary. A consequence of this rule is that the person who delivered the document as

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

an escrow must have been at that time capable of making the deed. This might be important in the case of an infant or other person of limited capacity delivering a writing as an escrow.

Essential Oils.—Any attempted definition of a volatile or essential oil will of necessity be subject to limitations and exceptions. Generally speaking, however, they may be defined as odoriferous bodies of an oily nature, substantially volatile without decomposition, and, with a very few exceptions, obtained from vegetable sources. Essential oils are in most cases obtained by a distillation process. Most of them are present as such in the plant tissues, but quite a number exist in the form of glucosides, which are decomposed when the plant tissues are treated with water under suitable conditions, by means of a ferment existing in the plant. Such, for example, are the essential oils of almond and wintergreen. A few essential oils, chiefly those belonging to the citrus family, are obtained by an expression process. It is obvious that such oils may—and in fact do—contain more or less solid, non-volatile matter which is dissolved in the essential oil, and which would not be found in a distilled essential oil. Essential oils may be of pleasant odour, and those that are find their principal use in perfumery. An enormous number, however, which are not produced on a commercial scale, have no perfume value at all. A few are of highly objectionable odour—such as that distilled from asafetida, while a certain number are neither highly objectionable, nor of any perfume value. Such, for example, are oil of turpentine and the lighter fractions of oil of camphor. Most essential oils are liquid at ordinary temperature, but many are semi-solid, such as anise, camphor and Japanese peppermint oil. In a few cases, such as the two last named, the solid constituents are separated (e.g., camphor and menthol), and are commercial articles. Such bodies are not included in the expression "essential oils," although they are, from a scientific point of view, nothing other than well-defined fractions of essential oils. The essential oils occur in almost every part of the plant anatomy. In some cases they are found all over the plant, in others they are confined to definite organs of the plant. In most of the coniferous plants an essential oil exists in the wood, and a different oil in the leaves. In the rose the essential oil is confined to the flower, and most of it to the petals, while in the geranium the oil is found only in the green leaves, and not in the coloured flower. Generally speaking, where different parts of a given plant contain essential oil, that from each part is different from all the others. The reasons for this fact have been studied and explained by Charabot and his pupils. The functions of the essential oils in the life history of the plant are not well understood. It is easy to understand that a fragrant odour in an unfertilised flower may be of great value in attracting insects with fecundating pollen, but it is obvious that this consideration does not hold good where the essential oil is to be found in, say, the wood, bark, or root. It is probable that many functions can be assigned to essential oils by studying their properties and effects, but it is likely that these are almost accidental, and that the principal function of the oil is based on the transference of the elements of nutrition at the proper time, especially when subservient to the foundation of the flower and the development of the fruit. Essential oils have characters which vary enormously between themselves. Their specific gravity may be as low as 0.800 (rarely ever lower), or may be as high as 1.15 (or even higher). They are usually optically active, as they contain constituents containing asymmetric carbon atoms. Their refractive index may be as low as 1.4300, or as high as 1.6 and over. The constituents of essential oils are exceedingly various. They may be classified roughly as follows:—

(1) **Hydrocarbons.**—These are usually very insoluble in alcohol, and are, in the main, terpenes and sesquiterpenes, although open-chain hydrocarbons are sometimes present. The hydrocarbons are usually of practically no odour or flavour value, and it is a common practice to remove them, and to supply the resulting

"terpeneless oils" (q.v.) to users, on account of their much greater solubility with consequent economy in the cost of alcohol, in which the terpenes are far less soluble than the oxygenated constituents. Pinene, limonene and phellandrene are typical members of this group.

(2) **Alcohols.**—The alcohols, either in the free condition, or in combination with acids, principally acetic acid, are amongst the most odorous of the constituents of essential oils. Amongst the principal of these are geraniol and linalol, which are open-chain alcohols, and such bodies as terpineol, phenyl-ethyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, and numerous others which belong to the closed chain series.

(3) **Esters.**—All the alcohols which exist in the free state in essential oils are also to be found in the form of esters. The esters are, in some oils, the most important constituents of the oil. Indeed, it has become common definitely to value some essential oils entirely on their ester value. This is a very convenient method of valuation, but has its limitations, as in some cases the non-ester constituents are of so great value as to greatly disturb any conclusion drawn merely from the ester value. In commerce, however, such oils as lavender (other than English), bergamot and geranium are generally valued only on their ester values.

(4) **Aldehydes.**—Some oils, as, for example, cassia, cinnamon, lemongrass and almond, owe the greater part of their odour value to aldehydes, and in the case of the first three, are generally dealt with in commerce on their aldehyde value. Lemon oil is also usually valued according to the percentage of the aldehyde citral that it contains.

(5) **Ketones.**—The ketones are a very important group of bodies which are responsible for the odour value of essential oils. Caraway and dill oil, for example, owe their value practically entirely to the percentage of the ketone, carvone, which they contain.

(6) **Phenols.**—Phenols and phenol ethers are very important constituents of many essential oils. For example, clove oil, cinnamon leaf oil, bay oil, thyme oil, and pimento oil, owe practically the whole of their odour value to the presence of phenols.

In addition to the above-mentioned bodies, there are lactones, sulphur compounds and nitrogen compounds to be found in a few essential oils, and which dominate their odours. As so many essential oils are products of considerable value, and of somewhat variable composition, adulteration is extremely common, and users are well advised to deal only with firms of the highest repute. Twenty-five years ago adulteration was of a very crude character, but the fact that a few chemists devoted themselves keenly to the chemistry of this group of bodies then caused a considerable reduction in the amount of adulteration. But as the knowledge of the composition of essential oils gradually increased a group of disreputable chemists—not in this country—grew up, whose special study was to adulterate essential oils in a scientific manner, so as to cause the honest analyst to be misled. The position to-day is that there is a constant struggle between the honest analyst and the "faker's chemist," so that a very careful control has to be kept on the purity of essential oils. The development of essential oils in plants is so circumscribed by conditions of soil and climate that most of the oils can only be obtained within limited areas. It is true that the sun never sets on the British Empire, but, unfortunately, in many parts of the empire its heating value is not sufficiently high to encourage the development of essential oils. Comparatively few are prepared in Great Britain from plants grown here. A fair amount is distilled from imported raw materials, and, of course, very large quantities of a number of essential oils are produced in the outlying parts of the Empire, and there is no doubt that there is still a very great scope for the cultivation of aromatic plants for distillation purposes within the British Empire.

Estate Duty, in its present form, was first imposed by the Finance Act, 1894. It is charged on the market value at the time of the death of all the property passing on the death, and the rate at which it is charged

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

Depends upon the total value of the property passing, and has no reference to the relationship to the deceased of the persons who take the property. For the purposes of the charging of estate duty, property is regarded as passing which would not in ordinary language be so described. Thus, death-bed gifts are included in the estate passing. So also are ordinary gifts made within three years of the donor's death, and in any case in which the recipient did not at once take over and afterwards retain the exclusive beneficial control. But gifts not exceeding £100 are disregarded, and in the case of gifts to public or charitable institutions the period is one year, instead of three. Property passing also includes money received under a policy of assurance effected by a person on his life, if the policy is kept up by him for the benefit of some named person. And if a person during his lifetime transfers into the joint names of himself and another property of which he is the owner, the whole of such property is liable to estate duty on his death. Again, in the case of property in which the deceased or any other person had an interest—say, an annuity—charged on it, the interest ceasing on the death of the deceased, estate duty is payable on the value of the benefit which accrued to someone by the interest ceasing. On the other hand, the duty is not chargeable on property held by deceased as a trustee, nor on real estate situate out of the United Kingdom. The same rule applies to property settled for life on a person by someone; if the person dies before the settlor, no estate duty is payable on the death. The rates of duty chargeable vary according to the principal value of the estate, from 1 per cent. in the case of estates exceeding £100 and not exceeding £500, to 40 per cent. on estates over £2,000,000. Agricultural land is treated with special favour, the duty on it being charged not upon the principal or market value, but upon the amount by which the principal value exceeds the agricultural value. And certain exemptions from the duty are allowed, as, for instance, on an annuity not exceeding £25, chattels given for national purposes, estates not exceeding £100, settled property on which estate duty has once been paid, and on the estate of a sailor, soldier, or airman who dies in service. Something in the nature of a discount is allowed on quick successions. In the case of land or a business or any interest therein, if there is a second death within five years an allowance is made varying between 10 per cent. and 50 per cent., according to the year in which the second death takes place. And where the unsettled estate of a deceased person does not exceed £1,000 the rate of duty is to be taken as if that were the whole estate. The executor, or, if no executor, the administrator, must fill up an Inland Revenue form setting out to the best of his knowledge and belief all the property upon which estate duty is payable. A deduction is allowed for *bona-fide* debts and encumbrances and for reasonable funeral expenses. The executor is then personally liable, but only to the extent of assets in his hands or assets which would reach him but for his own default, to pay the duty in respect of all personal property of which the deceased was competent to dispose. This is payable out of the general estate. In the case of property which does not come to him, the executor is similarly liable, but liability also attaches to the property. If the property is settled the executor is not liable to pay; but he may do so if requested by the persons on whom the property devolves. The estate duty becomes due on the delivery by the executor of the Inland Revenue form furnishing an account, and it must be paid then or at the expiration of six months from the death, whichever first happens. In the case of real estate, however, there is an option as to payment by instalments. Payments may be made by eight equal yearly or sixteen equal half-yearly instalments, the first being due at the end of one year from the death. Interest is payable at 4 per cent. per annum on the duty for the time being unpaid. Where a full and true account has been delivered, liability for estate duty ceases six years from the date of the settlement of the account in respect of which the duty was payable.

Ester Value, or Ester Number, is the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide (used as normal or semi-normal alcoholic solution) required to saponify the esters in 1 gram of any volatile or fixed oil, resin, balsam, etc. The ester number corresponds to the difference between the acid number and the saponification number of the sample.

Estonia.—Pharmaceutical matters in Estonia are administered by a Pharmaceutical Section, consisting of a director, an inspector of pharmacies, and a secretary, all of whom are pharmacists, attached to the Board of Health in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1923 a new law regulating the exercise of pharmacy was introduced, repealing the former Russian enactments. The matriculation certificate is required, and, after serving a period of two years' apprenticeship, the candidate may either go straight to the University, or may sit for the pharmaceutical assistant's examination. The course of university study in the Pharmaceutical Institute at Dorpat lasts three and a-half years, and the curriculum includes physics, botany, zoology, human anatomy and physiology, general, pharmaceutical and forensic chemistry, mineralogy, materia medica, hygiene, pharmacology and chemical technology, in addition to practical work in analytical chemistry, botany, bacteriology, toxicology, food-stuff analyses, clinical chemical microscopy, synthesis of chemical remedies, and analysis of drugs. In addition to these compulsory subjects, candidates are recommended to attend courses on the history of pharmacy and practical work in the cultivation of medicinal plants. On completing this curriculum, the candidate presents himself for the State examination, and, if successful, receives his diploma. However, if on completion of his apprenticeship the candidate has not served any time as an assistant, but has gone straight to the university, the actual delivery of the diploma will be delayed for a period of two years, which must be passed in a pharmacy. Holders of the State qualification receive the title of Master of Pharmacy on submitting, within a year's time, a treatise to the Pharmaceutical Institute of the Medical Faculty of the university. To obtain the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, a Master of Pharmacy must attend an additional two years' course of study and submit the customary thesis. There are about 150 pharmacies in Estonia, of which two are owned by municipal bodies, one by the University of Dorpat, one by the railways, and two are military pharmacies. There are two classes of pharmacies; the first class includes businesses equipped with a laboratory, while those in the second class are not required to stock all official preparations, and may be managed by a pharmaceutical assistant; the latter are to be found only in rural districts, and the Government is taking steps to transform these businesses into regular pharmacies in order to abolish any difference in standard. The largest pharmacy in the country is the Town Pharmacy in Tallinn (Reval), established by the municipality in 1913, in which 24 pharmacists are engaged. The Russian Pharmacopœia of 1910, as well as the Russian Military Pharmacopœia of 1913, are still the official standards in Estonia; but a National Pharmacopœia is in course of elaboration. In addition, a "Manuale Pharmaceuticum" has been issued by the director of the Pharmaceutical Department, M. Rudolf Wallner, who is also the editor of the monthly journal "Pharmacia," published by the Estonian Pharmaceutical Society. An official drug tariff is in force. To import foreign pharmaceutical preparations, permission must be obtained from the Board of Health, and the application must set down the exact composition and method of preparation, together with a translation in Estonian duly certified by a notary. In the case of tablets, pills, etc., with a special coating, the composition of the latter must be disclosed. Registered proprietary preparations and pharmaceutical specialities may be imported only in original packages, i.e., in the form in which they are actually to be sold to the purchaser, and it is forbidden to import them in bulk. From time to time the Government publishes a list of preparations which have been approved and may be admitted into the country.



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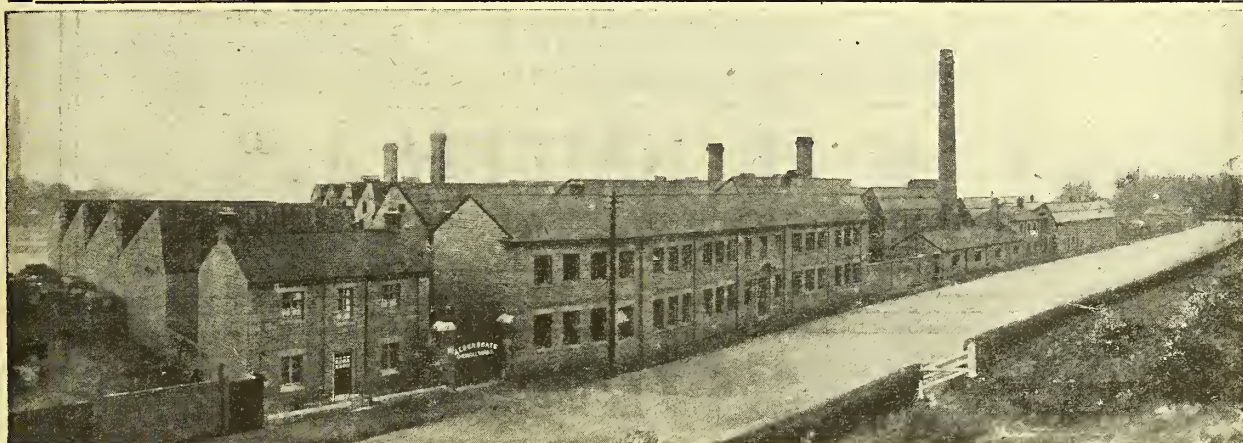
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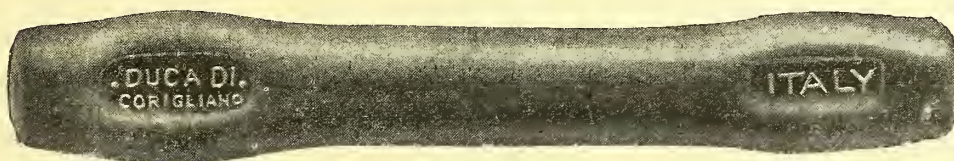
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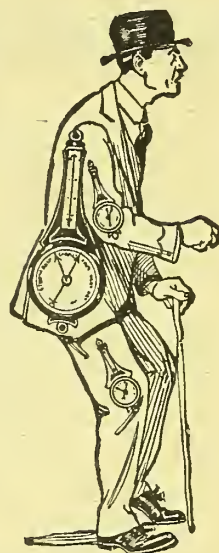
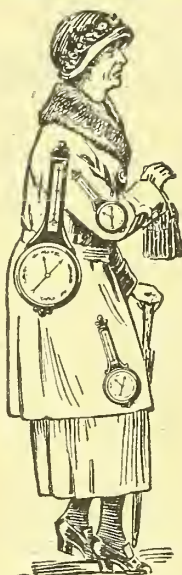
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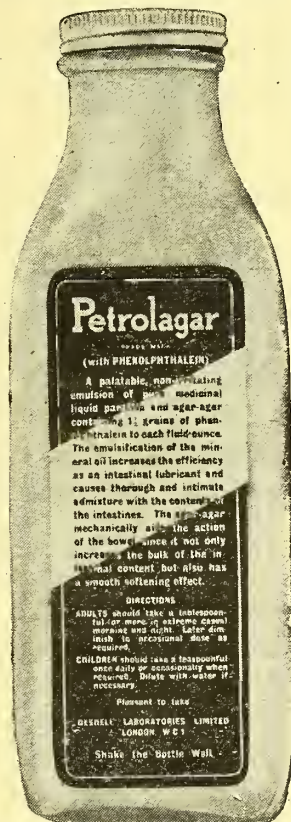
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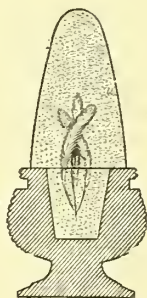
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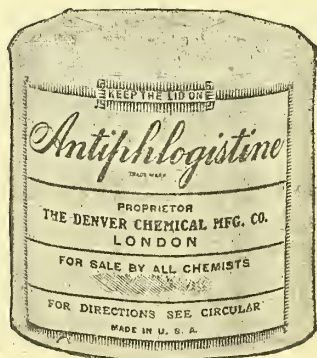
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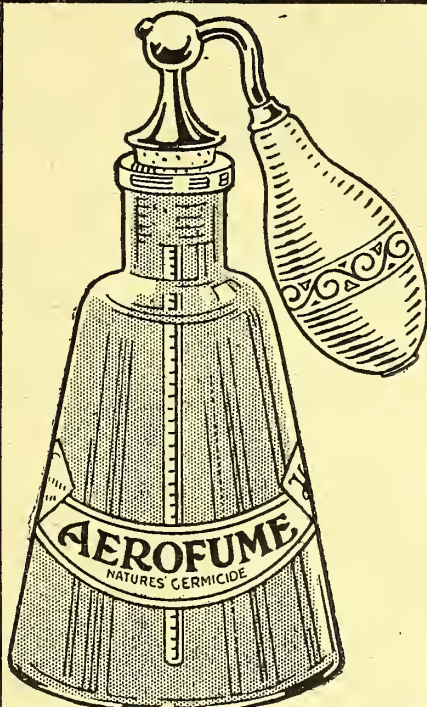
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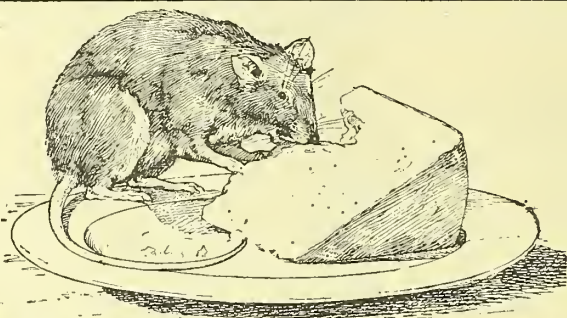
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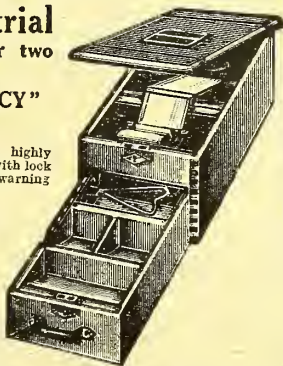
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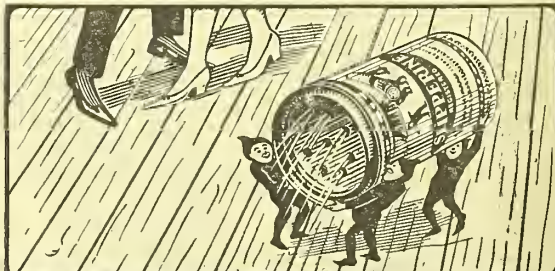
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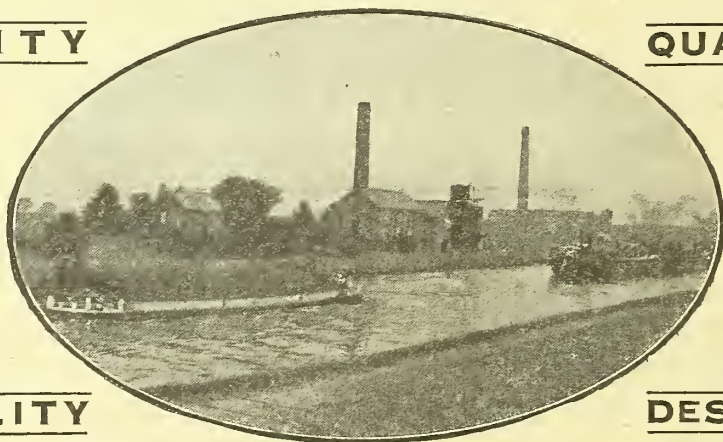
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SUPPLEMENT

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MARCH 6, 1926.

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10.—NORTH OF ENGLAND.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent, £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

11.—SOUTH WALES.—Cash Retail Business; established many years; returns £1,000 per annum; gross profit £400; single-fronted shop; well fitted and stocked; teeming population; price £450.

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2.—S. DEVON.—Good-class ready-money Business in important town; returns, £30 p.w.; Kodak, N.H.I., etc.; d.f. shop, with 8-roomed house; price, including freehold property, £2,600. (14)

3.—SOUTH DEVON.—Very old-established Business in residential district of busy town; returns, £54 p.w.; rent, £90; lease to be arranged; double-fronted, well-fitted shop and house with 7 rooms; side entrance, store, etc.; price £1,450. (15)

4.—YORKS.—Cash Business, in main road in important industrial town; 5 years' lease will be granted at £90 to £120 p.a.; returns, £30 per week; Kodak Agcy. dwelling accommodation; price, goodwill, £450; stock, fixtures at valuation. (17)

5.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Recently established Cash Pharmacy; Kodak Agency; lock-up shop; well fitted and stocked; returns average £14 per week; good opportunity for smart, energetic, qualified man. Full particulars on application. (36)

6.—LANCS.—Small Drug Stores; lock-up shop with room at rear; rent, 13s. 6d. per week, including gas; established 2 years; returns, £8 per week; can be considerably increased. Full particulars on application. (21)

7.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Cash Ret. and Disp. Business; premises consist of lock-up shop with room at rear; held on lease, 4 years to run at £50 p.a.; est. 20 years; well-fitted; good stock carried; reason for disposal, ill-health; full pars. on appln. (22)

8.—YORKSHIRE.—Retail Dispensing Business; established 12 years; premises consist of shop and room at rear, two bedrooms above; lease 5 years; conveniently fitted and well-stocked; returns, £1,905; price for quick sale, £790. (26)

9.—PRESTON (7 Miles from).—Old-established Drug Stores; in present hands 29 years; premises consist of double-fronted shop, 5 store-rooms and yard, with 6-roomed house adjoining; well fitted and excellent stock carried; returns average £18 per week; great scope for qualified man; price, including property, £2,200. Further particulars on application. (37)

10.—SURREY.—For immediate Disposal, Drug Stores; est. 20 years; d.f. shop with room at rear; well-fitted and stocked; lease would be granted; returns, £1,000 p.a.; all ready money; good scope for qualified man; price, £900 or near offer. (27)

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13.—YORKS.—High-class Pharmacy; returns average £6,000 p.a., all ready money; old established; lease 6 years; possibility of renewal; stock value £2,600 without fixtures; premises consist of large double-fronted corner shop, side door, and yard with separate entrance, 6 large rooms, 2 large cellars and dark room; rent £250 p.a.; price for stock, fixtures and lease, £3,000. (55)

14.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Retail Dispensing Business, centrally situated; premises consist of lock-up shop, with store room above; held on lease, approximately 15 years to run; rental £100 p.a.; returns approximately £50 week, all ready money; established 110 years; price for quick sale £2,000. Full particulars on application. (38)

15.—DARLINGTON.—For immediate disposal, Retail Cash Pharmacy; established six years; returns, approximately £1,000 p.a.; premises consist of lock-up shop, cellarage accommodation; held on half-yearly tenancy at £70 p.a.; reasonable offer considered for quick sale. Full particulars on application. (39)

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9.—NORTH LONDON.—Old-established Light Retail, Prescribing and Kodak Agency; returns, over £2,700; good profits; audited books; main road position; plenty of scope; price, £1,600.

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DRUG Store, London suburb, main road; £425 all at, or nearest offer for immediate disposal; lock-up shop with back room and basement; densely populated; grand opportunity for N.H.I.; takings average £22 weekly under unqualified management; illness reason for disposal; rent £78 per annum inclusive. 32/18, Office of this Paper.

RETAIL Chemist and Drug Stores Business for immediate disposal as going concern. Good position in North-east suburb; low rent; offers required for goodwill; stock and fittings at valuation; approximate amount required, £500. Apply, W.C.P.A., 13 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2.

RETURNS £3,000 under management; gross profit nearly 50%; old-established lucrative Business in important educational centre for disposal through retirement; stock, fixtures and utensils at valuation and fixed sum for goodwill, expected to total £2,800; proper accounts kept; premises can be acquired advantageously; cash terms; no dealers; investors desiring further particulars kindly furnish banker's reference. "Isis," 33/12, Office of this Paper.

£150 FOR QUICK SALE.—Branch Pharmacy, 66 Main Street, Mexborough, Yorks.; being run as mixed business, but good opening for qualified and panel work; big working-class neighbourhood; fine corner lock-up shop; 25s. clear on lease, or owner would sell premises (good house) on easy terms if required; neglected owing to proprietor being too busy to attend to it. Apply personally, Bruce Smith, Chemist, 40 High Street, Mexborough.

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet Chemist who will invest £60-£100, secured on freehold, to develop business, with or without part-time supervision; company could be formed; premises available for small Wholesale or Photography; good opportunity for those interested therein, or otherwise partly engaged; demand for N.H.I.; Clapham district. 33/3, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

FRENCH TOILET SOAPS.—Wanted, active Wholesale House to market Soaps, etc. Write first P.C.B. 93/18, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

FOR DISPOSAL.—3 dozen Williams P. Pills, 26s. 6d. dozen; ½ dozen 5s. Phosferine Liq., 48s. dozen; 3 dozen 1s. 3d. Carter's L. Pills, 10s. dozen; 3 dozen 1s. 3d. Hooper's Pills, Dr. John, 9s. dozen; 3 dozen 1s. 3d. Fenning's L. Healers, 9s. 6d. dozen; 2 dozen 3s. Doan's Pills, 26s. 6d. dozen; 1 dozen 2s. Genasprin, 13s. 6d. dozen; 1 dozen 3s. De Witt's, 26s. 6d. dozen; 2 dozen 2s. 9d. Parmit, 24s. dozen, carriage paid. "Statim," 27/24, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, Whisk or Emulsifier, about 9 gallons capacity, and also smaller ones, 4 gallons; also two small Tube Filling Machines. Write 80/668, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, Cylindrical Dryer, also "U" shaped Drying Machine and cast-iron Jacketed Pan with stirrers. Write 80/667, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, three Werner Double Bladed Mixers, also No. 5 Krupp Ball Mill with screens. Write 80/666, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A PRIVATE Limited Company desires to purchase a sound Chemical or Allied Business, Agency, or Proprietary. Goodwynne, 12 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.1.

DISENGAGED, and open to purchase at once a sound Chemist's Business, which must show profitable return and stand investigation; management with view to purchase, or neglected business entertained; living accommodation necessary; Midlands preferred. Please give full particulars in first letter (in confidence) to Daykin, Market Place, Bolsover, near Chesterfield.

HERBALIST'S Business wanted; must have a good turnover; cash waiting; particulars treated confidentially. 33/2, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command and ready to take over at once; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

WANTED, genuine Dispensing and Family Business in or near East Coast; should prefer to meet Chemist retiring now or near future; must bear strictest investigation; absolute confidence maintained throughout; capital available £2,500 to £3,000. 158/14, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES TO LET.

DOWN STREET, MAYFAIR.—Small Chemist Shop to be Let; unopposed position; premium for lease. Agents: Messrs. Tabernacle & Son, 15 Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square; and Messrs. Defries, Jones & Jones, 377 Kennington Road, S.E.11.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—To Let on lease in best shopping position in centre of town, Shop with attractive elevation, suitable for firm of Chemists and Druggists. Apply Agents, 16 South Quay, Gt. Yarmouth.

SITUATIONS OPEN.**RETAIL.****[HOME.]**

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Second Lecturer and Demonstrator in Pharmacy. The position is a whole-time appointment, commencing as soon as possible. Candidates should possess suitable Pharmaceutical qualifications. Preference will be given to graduates with teaching experience. Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scale. Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Principal, Municipal Technical School, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.

P. D. INNES,

Chief Education Officer.

DERBYSHIRE.—Wanted, qualified man as Branch Manager; good working-class district; Counter and N.H.I. Dispensing; easy hours; commission on all increased turnover in addition to salary; could be made considerable by competent man; state experience, salary required, photo. 35/15, Office of this Paper.

DURHAM COUNTY (close to Newcastle).—Qualified Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman, to take charge of branch business; age not over 30. Apply, with full particulars, testimonials, etc., to 31/28, Office of this Paper.

EASTBOURNE.—Wanted, qualified Assistant (male) mainly for Front Counter for high-class Dispensing and Retail business, with Photography. State salary (outdoors), with usual particulars, and enclose photograph. H. R. Browne, 1 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.

EAST COAST.—Wanted, qualified lady Chemist, with good knowledge of Counter work; permanency. Full particulars, 30/2, Office of this Paper.

EAST SUFFOLK AND IPSWICH HOSPITAL, IPSWICH.
(250 beds.)

WANTED, immediately, Pharmacist (male); age 30 or under; Hospital experience essential; salary £225 per annum; hours 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; no Sunday duties except in exceptional circumstances. Note.—Staff consists of Pharmacist and two Assistants. Apply, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and enclosing photo (if possible), to

ARTHUR GRIFFITHS,

Secretary.

The Hospital, Ipswich.

EXETER.—Broom, Reid & Harris require qualified Assistant (gentleman), about 24, as Dispenser and assist at Counter. Apply, giving age, experience, salary required, and enclosing photo, to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street.

HOVE, BRIGHTON.—Qualified Manager (permanency); smart and up-to-date; highest references; good at Dispensing and Counter; Photographic experience essential (Kodak); easy hours. Full particulars first letter, experience, age and salary. Baynard, 133 Western Road, Hove.

LANDUDNO.—Lady Assistant (unqualified) required for Counter trade, with knowledge of Photography and Toilet goods; relief Dispensing. All particulars in application to Kate N. Horniblow, M.P.S., 4 Queen's Buildings.

LEEDS.—Unqualified Assistant, about 30; must be quick and energetic at Counter, careful and accurate Dispenser, knowledge of Photography; permanency to the right man; highest references required. Replies not answered in 10 days respectfully declined. Apply "Galen," 29/33, Office of this Paper.

LEICESTER.—Unqualified Assistant required immediately; must be a first-rate Counterman and expert Window-dresser. State age, salary required, and when at liberty. 29/401, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Wanted, about end of March, Manager for first-class branch; house attached. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, qualifications, and salary expected, to 29/36, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—An energetic man required for brisk Counter work; several assistants are employed; good working-class business; knowledge of Photography essential; age about 30; qualified preferred. Letters only in first instance, full particulars, stating salary, etc. Prebble, Chemist, Kensington, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Required, good all-round, experienced Assistant, either qualified or unqualified; able to take charge; must have quick Counter and good-class Dispensing experience; knowledge of Photographic goods essential; enclose photograph; state salary expected. Harold Lomax, Ltd., 43 Edge Lane, Liverpool.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant (two kept) for branch; middle-class Retail, with N.H.I. Dispensing. State age and when disengaged, give full particulars of experience, names of references, and salary expected. Apply (by letter) Barnard & Son, 309 Hackney Road, E.2.

LONDON.—Wanted, qualified Manager to take charge of branch business. Qualified Assistant, male or female, also experienced unqualified male Assistant, not afraid of work. Apply in each case with full particulars as to experience, stating age, etc., and salary required to 33/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager wanted for Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing business; not under 30; good house, salary and commission; a permanency for suitable man. 31/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Manager, age 35-50, for small Branch Retail and N.H.I. business; working-class neighbourhood. Apply, stating experience, age, salary, references, to 33/100, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified man to manage Drug Department (branch) Stores; permanency; energetic and reliable. 80/649, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Manager, qualified, age about 30 to 40, energetic and enterprising man, for neglected business which requires working up; chiefly Photo. and Toilet; scope for all branches; good Salesman, Window-dresser, and able to increase business with modern methods; Photographic experience essential; progressive salary. State full particulars, experience, salary, when at liberty, and when interview. "X.", 22/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.5.—Required at once a smart Assistant for the Dispensing Counter; must have had good experience; good salary and permanency offered to suitable man. Apply, giving full particulars in first instance, to 32/28, Office of this Paper.

MARGATE.—Gentlemanly Assistant for permanency, unqualified, about 24, with good Dispensing and Counter experience; state height, age, and last two engagements; salary £2 10s. weekly (outdoors). Enclose photo (to be returned) to James Hewlett, 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MIDLANDS.—Manager, qualified, single, for medium-class business in industrial town; must be active and energetic. Full particulars as to age, experience, and salary required, etc., in first letter (required end of March). 32/8, Office of this Paper.

PETERBOROUGH (near).—Qualified Manager, single, wanted at once for good General Retail and Photo. business; must be good Counterman and Window-dresser. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, experience, salary required, and references, in first letter, to John W. Ailsby, High Street, Whittlesey, Cambs.

ROYAL MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, PENDLEBURY.

and Out-Patients' Department, Gartside Street, Manchester.
SECOND Assistant Dispenser required; must hold Apothecaries' Hall qualification; salary £120 per annum. Form of application may be obtained from the undersigned.
W. M. HUMPHRY, Secretary.

S.E.—LARGE commission and small salary to a qualified man, so that he feels interested in the progress he makes; must be well up in Photographics, as that branch wants developing. 32/4, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Unqualified man for Counter; outdoors; knowledge of Photography essential; age 20-26; quick cash trade. Apply (letter only), giving full particulars of experience, salary required, to H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Qualified Assistant wanted at once; three kept. Full particulars, experience, age, salary required, 33/7, Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS, TESTIMONIALS, &c.

When answering advertisements in this section applicants are strongly advised not to send (unless specially requested) ORIGINAL TESTIMONIALS or VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS. As can be readily understood, when an advertiser receives from 60 to 100 replies the task of returning photographs, testimonials, &c., is one of some difficulty.

SOUTH WALES (large and progressive town).—Qualified Manager, married, good personality, required; an exceptional offer is available for a really live man whose character is irreproachable. 29/402, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted; age about 24; must be an accurate Dispenser and good Counterman. Apply by letter, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), and including photo, to A. B. Higgs, Chemist, Horley, Surrey.

ASSISTANT for Photographic Department; first-class references and experience essential; energetic and reliable. Apply, stating salary, age, experience, and enclose photo, to The Oxford Drug Co., Ltd., High-class Chemists, Oxford.

CAPABLE Junior Assistant required soon for good-class country business; Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic (D. and P.) experience. Please give age, height, experience, reference, salary required, and state when at liberty. D. Lewis, Tisbury, near Salisbury.

COMPETENT Junior, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, experience, salary required (indoors), when disengaged. G. T. Kingston, 33 Gay Street, Bath.

ELDERLY qualified Manager required; light duties, or would suit a person suffering some disability; state salary required. 29/400, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, for brisk Counter, Photographic and N.H.I.; must be reliable Dispenser and obliging at Counter. Kindly state age, salary, and photo if possible. R. P. Bristow, 17 Oxford Street, High Wycombe.

LADY Dispensers (Hall Certificate) required for Ealing and Kingston districts; Counter experience necessary; congenial work for one interested in business. 80/658, Office of this Paper.

LIMITED Company owning business in growing country suburb of London requires a fully qualified, young, energetic Manager; abstainer preferred; experience in Buying essential. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Wm. Prower, 12 Clarence Road, Mottingham, Kent.

LONDON Branch Manager required; must have had experience in high-class Dispensing and Family business; good salary with commission to suitable man. Apply, with full particulars, to 80/659, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required, East Ham district; must have had experience in similar locality; an opportunity for a man to develop good business. Full particulars to 80/656, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER required for branch in Hackney district; must be good Salesman and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography; wide scope for energetic man. Full particulars to 80/657, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., have vacancies for unqualified Assistants. Write, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to Secretary, Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

PART-TIME Assistant wanted, four or five afternoons and evenings weekly. Apply personally, Neale, 28 Circus Road, London N.W.

PART-TIME, mornings until 2; reliable Dispenser and experienced at Counter; male; undeniable references and record. Terms, etc., to "Chemist," 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

PHOTOGRAPHIC and Optical Assistant wanted, with a good general knowledge of the business, including Window-dressing. Full particulars as to age, experience, references, salary required, and when disengaged in first letter, or apply personally, Bishop & Vincent, 466 Holloway Road, N.7.

QUALIFIED lady (Minor) to manage small business with another lady; Lancs County; 35s. week, all found. "B. M.," c/o 58 Broad Street, Pendleton, Manchester.

QUALIFIED; beginning of April; good house and garden; large shop; small business at present; capable of much increase; permanency for right man; only those with good references need apply. State age, salary required, etc., to Coleman, 51 Cauldwell Street, Bedford.

QUALIFIED Assistant for suburban pharmacy, Birmingham district; good Dispenser; aged 30 to 35; good salary for first-class man. Apply, with full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to "Omega," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Lower Priory, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Manager required for quick cash business; must be a good Window-dresser and smart Counterman; interest in the profits offered to the right man. 29/40, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady wanted immediately as Cover, etc., for small country business, colliery district, South Yorkshire; usual particulars, please. 32/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (young) for Branch; good-class district, S.E. London; outdoor; previous managerial experience not essential. Please give usual particulars. 32/33, Office of this Paper.

STONE & SON, LTD., Manufacturing Chemists, Exeter, require, for the Retail, a qualified man with sound Dispensing experience and of good appearance and address; knowledge of Veterinary medicines an advantage, but not imperative. Particulars of salary (outdoors), experience (with photo, if possible), to the "Managing Director."

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., Chemists, Burley Hill, Leeds, require the services of a few qualified and competent Assistants in their Yorkshire branches.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, good Counter and Dispensing, N.H.I., etc., at once. Full particulars to Barker Hill, Linden Road Gloucester.

WANTED, immediately, a thoroughly smart up-to-date unqualified Assistant of good appearance and address (single), or qualified Junior, lady or gentleman. Apply, enclosing photo and stating salary, to J. C. Pugh, M.P.S., Rexall Pharmacy, 16 Broad Street, Welshpool.

WANTED, Junior for good-class modern Dispensing and Photographic business in S.W. outer suburb; good Salesman and Window-dresser preferred; no Sunday duty. Full particulars and salary to P.C.B. 93/5, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young, active Assistant in seaside resort; willing and active; Dispensing and Light Retail; knowledge of Photographic work desirable; easy hours; no Sunday duty. In reply please state age, salary expected, and when disengaged. Wyatt, Pier Plain, Gorleston-on-Sea.

WANTED, reliable and capable Manager for mixed country business branch; qualified; married or single; house accommodation; 30 to 40 years of age. Full particulars, with salary required and references. 32/25, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, London, E., Qualified Assistant required for Cash Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic Business; permanency for right man. Wage and previous experience to 32/40, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

LONDON.—An opportunity offers to a young man ambitious of carving a position for himself on the road; applicants must have Retail experience, and a good knowledge of London; only energetic, hard workers need apply. 80/664, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—An established Midland Toilet and Perfumery House desires to share Representation, and offers an opportunity of earning £300 per annum to an average salesman already working the territory by car for a non-competing house. 80/663, Office of this Paper.

AN old-established Druggists' Sundries House require the services of a real live Salesman for London and suburbs; salary and commission basis; must have a good connection. Apply, in confidence, giving full particulars and remuneration expected. Apply P.C.B. 92/5, Office of this Paper.

A **BRITISH** Company, with exclusive rights for Great Britain for Medicaments and Toilet Preparations, desires to make arrangements on commission basis with Representatives calling on Chemists throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the sale of their unique Specialities. Apply, with full particulars of connection, to 80/665, Office of this Paper.

FOR SCOTLAND.—Firm with large connection require energetic Representative for Scotland; Perfumes, Toilet Goods, Tablets, Fly Reels, etc.; suitable for man with other commission that does not clash; commission only. Apply, giving age, experience, etc., 32/7, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR.—Thompson & Capper, Ltd., require a Junior; should be of good appearance and address; experience of the Photographic trade desirable. Apply Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, giving full particulars of previous experience.

PROGRESSIVE firm of Manufacturing Chemists (London) require Representative (qualified preferred) to travel Ireland; salary and expenses; own car essential; already established connection; capable of considerable expansion; references must show proved selling ability and integrity; all particulars first letter. 27/23, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required by London firm of Wholesale Druggists for travelling in London and suburbs; one with established connection among medical men preferred. 80/661, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE required, calling upon Manufacturing Perfumers, Chemists, to sell Cardboard Boxes as side line; commission only. Apply M. F. & S., Ltd., 80 and 81 Albion House, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVE for London and suburbs required for high-class French Perfumery; good connection essential. Write, in confidence, giving full particulars of past experience; salary and commission. P.C.B. 93/22, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE (part-time) wanted for Northern Counties of England by well-known manufacturers of nationally advertised Proprietary Medicines; must have sound connection on territory and be carrying one or two good lines; salary and commission basis. Applications, in strict confidence, giving full details, to 80/672, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted for all parts (London and South Wales excepted) to carry on special lines (Bis-U-Mint, Golden Egg Shampoo, Tablets and Photo Packed Goods) on liberal commission basis. Write for terms, etc., giving references and stating territory, to White Band Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Croydon.

THREE well-connected Representatives are required to carry on generous commission basis a quick-selling Toilet Product which is being nationally advertised; no trouble to sell; state exact territory. "Publicity," 10/2, Tachbrook Street, S.W.1.

TRAVELLERS.—Very profitable side lines which will be record sellers this year; the popular-priced, attractively packed Killmorn Footbath Salts, Devon's Coal Tar Bath Salt, 4d. Devon's Ivy Leaf Corn Paste (Chemists' exclusive line). Devon's, 36 Brick Lane, London, E.1.

WHOLESALE Drug House require the services of a qualified, experienced Chemist to take charge of Manufacturing Laboratory; communications held in strict confidence; state qualifications, age, experience, and remuneration suggested. 80/671, Office of this Paper.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

ITALY.—Qualified Assistants with good experience required. Write, stating full particulars and enclosing photograph (to be returned), to P. Bolton, 5 Sussex Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

KOBE, JAPAN.—Qualified Assistant required for old-established British Pharmacy. Age not exceeding 25; must have good-class experience; knowledge analytical work; good prospects energetic man; five years' agreement; salary commencing £180, rising to £252; free board and residence. Passage paid. Apply, with photo and testimonials, MH Export, S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

PARIS.—Wanted, a smart, young, unqualified Assistant, well up in Counter work and Dispensing, required to go to Paris for season; salary Fcs. 1,000 monthly and fares. Apply "A. B. C.," 80/660, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

A COMPETENT, reliable, smart Salesman, quick Dispenser; 45; Manager's, Buyer's experience;—any period. "Chemicus," 30 Westwood Street, Manchester, M.S.

A COMPETENT, experienced, reliable Manager desires change; pre-war qualification; tall; excellent London and provincial experience; Photographic; interview preferred. Apply 35/1, Office of this Paper.

A MBITIOUS Junior, 20, Counter and Dispensing, tall, energetic and good appearance, desires situation with Store Chemists with good Counter trade anywhere; London experience; free middle of April. - 29/20, Office of this Paper.

A N energetic, reliable, qualified Chemist, permanency desired, seeks management good-class business, London or suburbs; disengaged March 6. "Aspirin," 8 Cross Street, Stratford, E.15.

A PPRENTICE requires situation; age 17; Public School boy. West, 9 Colet Gardens, W.

A S Locum; permanent or assistantcy; moderate salary; good references and experience; disengaged. "Reliable," 161 White Ladies' Road, Bristol.

A S Locum; qualified; disengaged; wide experience (10 years South Kensington); highest trade; personal and bank references; age 40. "Chemist," 276 Durnsford Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

A S Manager; qualified; 44; experienced, capable, and energetic. "Vega," 29/25, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, thoroughly competent all branches, desires permanency; salary £2 10s. weekly; commence duties when required. 29/23, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified; good all-round experience in country and West End; competent Dispenser; able to take charge; disengaged; middle-aged; salary moderate; excellent references. "Spero," 390 Clapham Road, S.W.9.

A SSISTANT (21 years); unqualified; good experience in Dispensing, Counter and Photography; good references. "A. R. A.," 116 Edenbridge Road, Enfield.

A SSISTANT or Locum; unqualified; 20 years' high-class experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; disengaged. "H.," 53 Cantelupe Road, East Grinstead.

A SSISTANT; permanent or temporary; middle-aged; reliable and thoroughly experienced; unqualified; excellent references. Smith, 4 Brunswick Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

A SSISTANT; thoroughly capable; open for immediate locum or permanency; abstainer; unqualified. "E.," 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 32, tall, experienced all branches, not afraid of work, desires change; Midlands or South; good references. 32/3, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, unqualified, 23, desires position in London; Counter, Dispensing and Photographic; excellent references. 32/35, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—M.P.S., Manager; permanency or Locum; now available; 34; tall; good all-round experience, including Photography; 12 years' excellent references; total abstainer. Jeffries, 12 Robert Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

CHEMIST requires situation as Manager; age 26; married; 8 years' experience; Dispensing and Retail; good references; free one month. "Chemist," 9 King's Drive, Wigston Magna, near Leicester.

DISENGAGED; Minor man; experienced; whole, part-time; locum or permanency; moderate salary. "Chemist," c/o Swain, 152 Boston Road, S.W.7.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

When sending advertisements for any of the sections in this Supplement, advertisers—as a guarantee of good faith and not necessarily for publication—should always give their names and addresses. It sometimes occurs that this rule is not followed and delay and disappointment ensues. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

DISPENSER, qualified, or Dispenser-Caretaker; married; no family; total abstainer; excellent references; town or country; temporary or permanent. 32/36, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, qualified lady Dispenser (Hall Certificate) seeks re-engagement by Chemist; in last situation 8 years as Chemist's Dispenser; 10 years' experience; good worker, with good references. "Reliable," 29/26, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Locum; take charge; abstainer; booking dates; disengaged Easter; moderate terms. "Chemicus," c/o Evans Lescher Webb, Chemists, Liverpool.

JUNIOR, lady; unqualified; Dispensing, Counter; all-round experience; excellent reference; country, and one-man business preferred; interview any time. "Cocoid," 29/30, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; age 20; tall; completed three years' apprenticeship; Counter, Dispensing and Photographic experience; good reference. C. Jones, 9 Station Terrace, Newquay, Cornwall.

JUNIOR (lady) requires Dispensing experience in Manchester district (Part I). M. Ward, 66 Clifton Road, Prestwich, Manchester.

LADY (Hall) requires post as Dispenser-Book-keeper with Doctor or Hospital. Miss Jones, 9 Hurlingham Gardens, London, S.W.6.

LADY seeks post; 8 years' experience, Counter, Photographic, Window-dressing; permanent; temporary. Davies, 2 Sheen Gate Mansions, E. Sheen.

LADY Dispenser desires post, Doctor or Chemist; experienced (Hall); Window, Retail, Book-keeper; locum, permanent. 56 Boundary Road, Chatham, Kent.

LADY (23), 8 years' Dispensing and Counter experience, requires situation; Birmingham district. Williams, 108 Victoria Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

LADY Dispenser-Book-keeper desires post in Institution or with Doctor; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; Hall certificate; experienced. Miss M. Smith, 29 Marlborough Road, Banbury.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, desires post in London; Counter, Photographic and Window-dressing; 8½ years' experience. 31/32, Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, good experience, Hall certificate, desires temporary or permanent post; Doctor or Institution preferred. 32/34, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wants hard work and good pay; young; experienced; energetic; would open branch or develop established business; free April 26. P.C.B. 93/14, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified, 34, Scot, married, experienced, Dispensing and Family trade, Photographic, etc., well recommended, desires permanency in sound business; London or suburbs. 32/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Assistant; experienced; energetic; reliable; good Salesman; increase Branch or Drug Store; disengaged shortly; unqualified; middle-aged. "Energy," 34/7, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., experienced Optics, 35, single, seeks position, South Wales area; abstainer; undeniable references; all-round experience. H. Parry-Jones, Tai Gwynedd, Cefn Mawr, near Wrexham.

M.P.S., 24, disengaged, thoroughly experienced (West-End, seaside, suburban), desires permanency; West-End or City preferred. A. Oakley, 31 Knights Park, Kingston-on-Thames.

PART-TIME, one to five daily; Chemist-Optician, experienced, offers services. Write "F. S. M. C.," 32/12, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED lady (25), well experienced in Dispensing and Counter work, desires position in good-class business; London, West-End, preferred; good references. 28/26, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 26, seeks responsible post; London and Paris experience. Littlejohns, Rectory, North Tidworth.

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